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STORE NEWS.

Ladies' Waists.

Have you been to the waist section lately? Notice the crowds of eager buyers? Ever occur to you why they came in numbers. Reasons—First, the greatest and most varied assortment hereabouts; second, temptingly priced. If you need waists you should follow in the footsteps of the majority of women—that is wend your way here.

The cheapest place to buy.

Underwear.

The cool, summery kinds. Better prepared to meet your wants than ever before. We bought heavily this year, so—we bought cheaply. But the more advantageously we can buy the better it is for your purse. By being foresighted we saved on our underwear purchase. You may do the same if you act likewise.

The best place to buy.

M. C. TULIS,

EMPORIUM, PA.

D. E. OLMSTED,

61 Fourth St., East,

NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

Dry Goods Only.

Notwithstanding the general advance in prices, which only effects the goods bought this year, 1900, we shall continue to sell goods bought during 1899, at OLD PRICES, as long as they last.

We shall place on the centre counter, small lots of goods far below cost, to make room for spring stock.

New goods here, and more coming.

NEW GOODS.

Come in and see our new of arrival Laces and Linen Skirts, La Fosca Satine and other summer goods.

D. E. Olmsted,

EMPORIUM, PA.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices. 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

GROCERIES.

J. A. KINSLER,

Carries nothing but the best that can be obtained in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Salt and Smoked Meats, Canned Goods, etc.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any place in Town.

Call and see me and get prices.

J. A. KINSLER,

Near P. & E. Depot.

Business Change.

I take this method of informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Schriever Photographic Studio, at this place and shall endeavor to maintain the excellent reputation of the establishment. Having been associated with Mr. Schriever for eleven years I feel confident I can please the public. Call and see me and inspect my work W. G. BAIR.

As Others See Them.

Miss Mary Robinson, of this place, and Mr. Elmer Burlingame, recent graduates of West Chester Normal School, have both secured lucrative positions—the former in Delaware county and the latter principal of the Austin schools. The West Chester Local News, while speaking of the numerous graduates has this to say of our young friends:

MARY ROBINSON.

One of the favorite reciters of the Moore society is Miss Mary Robinson, who has on several occasions taken prominent parts in the public meetings. She hopes in time to specialize in primary work and expression. With the experience gained from ten years of teaching in the schools of Shippen township and Emporium, Cameron county, she will be able to take up schoolroom duties readily. Miss Robinson is a graduate of the high school of her home, Emporium, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson reside.

ELMER BURLINGAME.

Elmer Burlingame, is from Sizerville, Cameron county. He is a son of Delos Burlingame, a retired farmer and is related to Anson Burlingame, at one time Ambassador to China. Another relative, Edgar Burlingame, has held an editorial position on the staff of the well known "Scribners" Magazine. The young man will ultimately enter some other occupation, but at present will probably teach. He has already had three years experience as teacher at "Forest House," Potter county. He attended the High School at Olean, New York and took the Junior year at Lock Haven State Normal School. While here an Aryan by choice and conviction and in the realm of study delights most in the languages.

Pro Bono Publico.

Now that the hot season is upon us, it is well to remind the public of the necessity to be especialiy vigilant in the prevention of sickness. There is a penalty of $100 for throwing house refuse, garbage, dead animals, etc., on any street or alley or in any ditch or public place, or for keeping decaying animal or vegetable matter in any yard or cellar for more than twenty-four hours. I would respectfully urge all persons to co-operate with the Board of Health in its efforts to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and health in the borough.

Use plenty of lime in all low, damp places, and about privy vaults, &c.

If nuisances are known to exist report the same to the Secretary of the Board in writing upon a blank for that purpose, which can be procured from the secretary.

ALBRA W. BAKER,
Health officer.

A Girl's College Education.

A graduate of Cornell University will tell in a carefully detailed article in the August Ladies' Home Journal, "How a Girl Can Work Her Way Through College." There are almost innumerable methods by which a girl can pay for her education while she is studying. Colleges and universities make most generous provisions for young women and young men who are without money, but who have brains and energy. So no apt, worthy girl need be without a college education if she wants one and is determined to have it. This artice will tell how it is to be obtained through personal effort.

A Vote Catcher.

In this week's PRESS, on pages 6 and 7, will be found the full and complete proceedings of the Republican National Convention, the greatest political gathering in the history of this country. The ticket is a strong one and will sweep the country.

Special Examination.

There will be a Special Examination for teachers at Emporium, June 30th.

MATTIE M. COLLINS,
County Supt.

A Brilliant Social Event.

The longest day in the year was brought to a brilliant close last Thursday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Howard, entertained upwards of two hundred guests at their spacious home on West Fourth street, in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of their marriage. The entire lower floor of the house, which was elaborately and handsomely decorated for the occasion, with palms, potted plants and summer blosssoms, was thrown open to the guests. The mantels were richly banked with ferns and flowers, while bunches of long stemmed roses nodding from tall vases were scattered carelessly about the rooms. In the dining room the decorations were especially artistic and effective. Here the color scheme was green and white. Broad streamers of green ribbon, upon which were caught long stemmed white roses, extended from the chandelier over the centre of the table to its four corners and were here held in place by bunches of white roses and loops of ribbon. White roses with their green foliage were scattered over the table. The candelabra shades were of delicate green and the mantle was banked in green and white foliage and flowers. The verandahs which were also decorated and illuminated, were cleverly arranged for smoking rooms, punch rooms and cosy corners. Upon the lawn a platform forty feet square was erected for dancing. This was gaily trimmed with lanterns, flags and bunting, while a tall screen of laurel, with the shining leaves hid the dancers from the public street. Chappell orchestra of Williamsport, furnished the music for dancing and also rendered a number of fine selections in the house during the reception hour.

Laedlein of Williamsport, furnished the supper.

The reception which was general and included the older element in society as well as the rose buds, was easily the most elaborate and complete social entertainment ever given in Emporium.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard are ideal entertainers and left nothing undone which could add to the comfort and pleasure of their guests. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Mingle, of New York City, Mrs. Geo. Goshorn, of Clarleston, W. Va., Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jaggard, of Williamsport and Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Barrows, of Lock Haven.

The guests from out of town were: Miss Mingle, New York city; Mrs. George Goshorn and Master John Hoffman Goshorn, Charleston, W.Va.; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Joggard, Williamsport; Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Barrows, Lock Haven; Miss Collins, Mrs. V. K. Corbett, Driftwood; Mrs. Busler, Hughesville; Dr. and Mrs. DeLong, Emporia, Florida.

The St. Mary's Races.

Mr. William Kaul, secretary of the Erie Trotting Circuit, informs us that the largest field of horses in the history of the races as far as pertains to this end of the circuit, will be that of the forthcoming four days, July 3, 4, 5 and 6, and it is the intention of the association that there shall be nothing lacking in the way of interest and amusement on the dates named. The St. Marys track is one of, if not the best, in the circuit, and is being further improved in various ways. Keep these dates in reserve for the approaching holidays.—Elk Democrat.

Sunday Excursions to Portage Falls.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run popular low rate Excursions to Portage Falls Sundays, July 1st, 15th, 29th, August 12th and 26th. Special train will leave Emporium at 8 a. m. Fare only $1.00. About six hours will be allowed at Portage Falls Park to view the Falls and the beautiful surrounding country. This train returns at a seasonable hour, giving a most delightful day's outing.

Half Rates for July 4th.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry., will sell tickets between all stations July 3rd and 4th at half fare, good for return passage on or before July 5th.

Off as Usual.

Hon. L. Taggart is at his old tricks again and in his eagerness to assist in party wrecking rushes into print to defend Hon. L. Emery, Jr., of California, recently declared a candidate by several self-appointed delegates to a conference, in last week's Independent and this week's PRESS attempts to defend Mr. Emery, who is charged with the extending of the Congressional contest of Oct. 1886 up to within four days of election. The Congressional Convention of that year met at Emporium *first* on the 7th, of Oct. 1886, with C. B. Gould, C. F. Barclay and J. P. McNarney as delegates for Judge Cochran. Several ballots were taken, each county voting for its own candidate as a compliment, it being well understood that this county as well as Judge Cochran, was in favor of the nomination of Hon. H. C. McCormick. The convention adjourned immediately after the complimentary ballots to meet at Bradford, when, if our memory is correct, Mr. Taggart took Mr. Barclay's place. From this time on until the close of the contest the fight was between McCormick, Judge Wilson and Emery—Mr. McCormick leading all other candidates. The bitter contest waged by Senator Emery came near costing us the district. At Wellsboro, on Oct. 27th within four or five days of election Judge Wilson threw his votes to McCormick and gave that gentleman the nomination, with the assistance of one vote from Sullivan, 13 votes. Mr. Emery held, in an iron grip, the three McKean and two Sullivan delegates to the last.

The assertion that Mr. Emery offered to throw his delegates to Judge Cochran, who was not a candidate, in his anxiety to defeat the nomination of Clay McCormick, was a trick resorted to but did not catch any suckers. Mr. Taggart after he entered the conference voted with McCormick's side until the close of the conference. The inside history of that contest is too well known to others and we do not care to lay bare the dealings of a plot to defeat Mr. McCormick and nearly cost the Republican party a Congressman.

The people of the 27th district know better than Mr. Taggart dare tell where Mr. Emery has stood politically. His efforts to defeat the regular nominee of the Republican party will avail nothing. Jos. C. Sibley, the eloquent defender of President McKinley's policy upon the floor of Congress, will represent this district with honor during the next two years.

Popular Society Treat.

The Musicales given by the ladies of Emmanuel Church last Tuesday afternoon and evening at Miss May Gould's Studio, on Sixth street, was largely attended by our citizens at both sessions—about two hundred being present during the evening. It was voted the grandest musical treat ever given in Emporium, we are informed by those in attendance. The entertainment netted the church fund a neat sum. The Pastors of all churches were present, as well as their members and all express themselves delighted with the music furnished by the Buffalo Chamber Music Club, composed of Mrs. Nellie M. Gould, pianist; Mr. Jos. A. Ball, violinist; Mr. Richard Fricke, 'cellist; assisted by Miss Agnes McCoy, of Smethport, soprano.

The trio composed of Mrs. Gould, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Fricke is recognized everywhere as one of the best combinations now before the public. Their ensemble work is faultless—the three playing as one. They are all admirably equipped technically and their interpretations are always artistic.

Mr. Fricke's 'cello solos were rendered with all the skill of an artist possessing a musicianly soul, refined taste and musical intelligence.

Mr. Ball's violin solos showed his splendid technique and great depth of feeling and true conception of each composer.

Miss Agnes McCoy, of Smethport, one of the most popular singers in this section of the state, added greatly to the success of the entertainment. Her sweet and cultured voice and pleasant address captured the large audience.

Our citizens who attended the musicales will heartily endorse the following from Rev. Mr. Robertson:

"There was but one verdict respecting the quality of the performances of the Buffalo Chamber Music Club at their musicales at Miss Gould's on Tuesday evening, and that was that no better music has ever been heard in Emporium."—*J. M. Robertson, Rector of Emmanuel Church.*

‡ ‡

An artistic success. Can court critical comparison with any similar company of players in the country. It simply left nothing to be desired. I was delighted.—*O. S. Metzler, Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Emporium, Pa., June 26.*

This is nice weather to have your picture taken. Take advantage of it.

LOCAL NOTICES.

N. Seger is the popular clothier.

The finest line of mattings, oilcloth, linoleum and carpets, also porch screens, way down, at LaBar's.

Call and see the latest finish in photographs at the Schiever art gallery.
W. G. BAIR, Proprietor.

The very latest and most popular styles in gents furnishings are always to be found at N. Seger's, the oldest clothing house in Cameron county.

The Presbyterian ladies will serve ice cream and lemonade, July 4th, afternoon and evening, on W. B. Thompson's lawn.

The Allegheny Valley Ry. Co. will sell Excursion tickets to all points, at single fare for round trip—July 3d and 4th, good to return July 5th.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Crescent Tandem Bicycle, in first-class condition—run only about 100 miles.
18-tf DR. A. W. BAKER.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—Owing to Mrs. Bardwell's sickness, everything in her Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods Store, will be sold at cost or less.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. Now is the time to buy them, as we are going to close them out regardless of cost.
GTO. J. LABAR.

LOST.—A gold cuff button with three links engraved on same, in front of post-office platform, last Friday. It was picked up by a gentleman. Suitable reward will be given to finder by leaving same at the PRESS office.

The first quarterly meeting for the Cameron circuit, Lockport Conference, will be held, D. V., at North Creek, June 30th and July 1st, 1900. Rev. W. Ingersol, of Emporium, will preach the Word. Let everybody come.
W. READETT, Pastor.

Millinery goods, hats and trimmings at COST, some even lower than that, to close out the entire stock at Mrs. Bardwell's. As these goods are all new and fresh an unusual opportunity is offered.

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—Exhilarates and does not poison, that's why Doctors drink it. It is good for sick and old, and excellent for young and well.
Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-y1

The fourteenth annual reunion of the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (112th P. V.) will be held at Watsontown and Milton, Pa., August 7th and 8th, 1900. Full particulars may be had by addressing Lew. C. Fosnot, Secretary Local Committee, Watsontown, Pa.

There are no "catch-penny" deals made by us. We believe in a fair margin and an honest trade. When a dealer tells you that he is not making any profit on his goods, don't believe him. We cannot give goods away, neither can or do other business men. Every article must bring its marginal price.
N. SEGER.

SUPPER.—Not a baked bean supper, but an all 'round supper. Everything that is in season and some things that are not. Your money's worth if it was twice the price. Save your strength this hot weather and get your supper on Friday evening at the Baptist Church, served by the ladies of the Church, at the prosperity price, twenty-five cents. Ice cream and cake all evening.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.—We will meet ALL competition in ALL OUR LINES and go one better, as we always have. We do not understand the art of putting 25 per cent. too much on our prices and then cutting off 15 per cent. to make you believe you are getting a bargain, but come and see us as usual, and we will treat you right.
GEO. J. LABAR.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue. (Fall term opens August 15th).
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
16-26t Lexington, Ky.

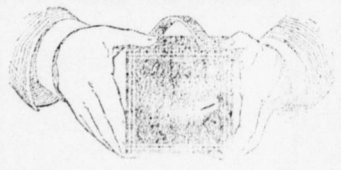
THE LITTLE BLUE BOOK.—This handy little pocket volume, containing the time tables of all railroads in Pennsylvania, is proving a great help to business men and commercial travelers throughout the state. The book is published monthly, corrected up to date, and contains 140 pages. It is on sale on all trains and Union News Co. stands and by many news dealers. Subscription, one dollar per year. Single copies ten cents. Address,
WM. P. HASTINGS, Pub., Milton, Pa.

MARQUETTE, ON LAKE SUPERIOR, is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 15-8t

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, Showers.
SATURDAY, Probably Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

BOOMING.

Spring trade is booming, notwithstanding the general complaint of dealers about the weather, forest fires and dull trade. We are up to date, away ahead of any previous season. Why? Clear-sighted men and women have discovered where they can get best and the most for their money in wall paper; in gloss white enamel paint, that will not turn yellow on exposure; in curtains that go up and down; in bicycles that will run ahead of anything on the road; in fishing tackle that catches the trout; in books and stationery that will interest you; in the news counter that has all the news that was, is and will be; and a good cigar that will smoke as free as the smoke in the forests.

That's why the people are flocking here as never before.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Marrying on $100 a Month.

The following is taken from a recent issue of the Chicago Evening News: "I see that 'E. R.' is asking for information that I am fully competent to give him. In fact, the reply effervesces so rapidly that a patent-stopper bottle wouldn't hold it a minute. E. R. wants to know how to make home a success on $100 a month. Now, I hope it really is $100 per, and that he is not trying to make himself and his friends believe that $20 a week and $100 a month are identical. His query almost answers itself, and so simple are the answers that I am almost afraid of offending by their simplicity. Let him read the lives and struggles of Rockefeller and Carnegie. He can then do as they did not—rent a tent and squat on a vacant suburban lot, allow eight cents a day for staple groceries, not including two cents for oatmeal; use the lot as pasture for the goat he will have to get to furnish milk for the baby; save car fare by walking; save shoes by not wearing them south of Twelfth street or north of Chicago avenue. Pay day he may have some of the $100 he don't owe, so go and deposit it in a banking institution, like ——, a recently defunct institution. He won't get rich rapidly, but the beautiful lessons of resignation will sink deep into his soul. But—the goat might find a tin can with eight silver dollars in it, and if he is spry enough to get those eight before the goat there is a chance for him to rise to riches and affluence. I did it that way."

Good Chance for Some Girl.

Miss Helen Gould, according to a late report, has discharged her private secretary. The young woman who was hired to attend to Miss Gould's private correspondence seemed to think that her one mission was to exploit Miss Gould—to act as her press agent, in fact. She had been a newspaper woman, and never got over her instincts to get a good story to print. She knew that Miss Gould was good "copy," and that lady could not go visiting a friend or do any benevolent act without having her secretary send a long account of it to some one of her former newspaper chiefs. Miss Gould's patience was taxed to the utmost when she saw recently a carefully-tabulated statement of the requests made of her for alms. The 1,303 begging letters had been carefully classified and quite an interesting story about them was prepared for publication. There seems to be a good chance for some girl who can keep her mouth closed. Where is she?

Manila's climate is almost identical with that of San Juan de Porto Rico, and is comparable with that of the gulf states during the warmer portion of the year. It seems less trying to most people, however, than July and August even in Washington or Baltimore. Having no sudden changes to fear, men can, and habitually do, dress in the lightest of underclothing, wearing over it only thin, unlined duck coat and trousers, and inasmuch as the variations of temperature are small, people presently become accustomed to the warmth.

John Glenn, of Urbana, O., died the other day, after having made a record for eccentric vows. Because his father bought what he thought was a better suit for his brother than for him, he vowed he would not wear a coat for 20 years. Another time he took offense at some trifling thing and vowed he would not leave his house for 20 years, and for 20 years he was a voluntary prisoner.

The Boston board of health has classed tuberculosis as contagious and required reports from physicians of cases of the disease. In the past five years deaths from consumption in Boston have been almost double the combined mortality from scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

The city of New York takes care of its blind residents who are also poor. Every year $50 or thereabouts is given to each indigent blind person who applies for assistance, provided the applicant is found to be in need of assistance. This year nearly 700 applications have been made.

FREEDOM'S DAY JULY 4TH.

IS freedom's own immortal day,
By all her children blest
From Maine's rough headlands far away
To the prairies of the west,
Where'er our starry banner flies
With beauty fold on fold,
Is told beneath the azure skies
The tale that ne'er grows old.

The glorious deeds of Lexington
Still in their luster shine,
And fame doth crown the sword and gun
That fought at Brandywine;
From loved and haunted Valley Forge
True heroism comes,
And in the grim and icy gorge
Is heard the sound of drums.

Again the Continentals march
Adown the wooded glen,
And there beneath the starlight arch
Ride Marion and his men;
The bellman, old, expectant stands,
A "rebel" to his king;
The bell rope in his eager hands,
He waits prepared to ring.

Aye, back from years forever gone
These scenes and sounds still come,
And freedom's fair, immortal dawn
Is wedded to the drum;
The hero chieftain, Washington,
By honor guarded sleeps
Where southward far toward seas of sun
The broad Potomac sweeps.

Ring! every bell throughout the land,
Let loyal hearts be gay;
Beneath one flag we proudly stand,
For this is Freedom's day;
Let anthems rise from coast to coast
And echo o'er the sea;
Be this our nation's proudest boast:
"Our land's forever free."

—T. C. Harbaugh, in Ohio Farmer.

MISS ABIGAIL'S FOURTH.

LIGHTNING dipped his nose deep in the clear water. He closed his eyes slowly with a satisfied expression on his equine countenance, then elevated his dripping nozzle and cast a comprehensive glance at the tree tops. Miss Abigail waited resignedly.

Fortunately there was ample time and it was a pleasant spot in which to linger. Before, the road wound out between wide fields palpitating in the noonday heat, but here the shadows dappled the white horse's back and checkered the dust with leafy shapes, the water trickled musically down from the hillside into the mossy trough.

The woman drew a long, satisfied breath, inhaling the wild grape bloom, and her face softened with a happy memory. "Tad was mortal fond of the smell of the grape," she said, aloud. "I wonder if Tad's little girl will be like him."

She drew a letter from her pocket, spreading it with some difficulty on her lap. It was two months since this letter had fallen like a bomb into her quiet life. Since Tad's death in London five years ago she had felt that further change could not affect her. This last communication was a brief statement written by an English lawyer, of the death of her nephew's wife; but what robbed her of strength and set her pulse to bounding wildly was the request that she prepare to receive the little girl into her home, as the mother had been an orphan without near kin, while on the father's side she stood the closest to Tad's child. A slip of paper inclosed brought her Thaddeus' last message, dated long ago:

"'If my little Primrose should ever stand in need of friends, will you take her into your heart, auntie, where you have ever kept—Tad."

This was why she was driving down to Stockton on this warm June noon, for, obedient to her direction, the child had started in the charge of acquaintances of Miss Abigail's own, who were returning after a winter on the continent. The train was due in an hour.

Lightning turned his head inquiringly. With a sigh Miss Abigail flopped the reins and drove out into the noonday heat.

The station master lounged out to help her tie her steed. "'Xpectin' the little gal, be ye, Abby?" he asked, with the freedom of long acquaintance.

She nodded. Her hands were clasped tightly upon her reticule when the train rolled in, but her face was calm. A gentleman stepped off, then turned to lift down a child. Seeing her he hurried his charge along the platform.

"I'm relieved to find you here, Miss Harding," he said, as he raised his hat, "for I must go on at once. Here is the baggage check. Good-by, little one."

The child held out her hand gravely. "Good-by," she said, and her eyes looked wistfully after him as he sprang upon the moving train.

Miss Abigail was distinctly disappointed. She had felt sure of seeing a little gypsy with dark skin and curling brown hair like Tad's. Instead, here was a quaint object in sage green with pale, demure face and a floss of yellow hair under the white sailor. Just then Primrose looked up with a shy smile and Miss Abigail's heart softened, for here were Tad's brown eyes, with Tad's own look, while Tad's dimple dented the small chin.

"More'n one trunk?" she asked in her driest tones, and Primrose, who had been ready to kiss this aunt whom her dear mother had told her she must love, felt repulsed.

That night, when the milk was strained and the chickens housed, Miss Abigail slipped out upon the south porch. It gave her a secret sense of elation when she came upon Primrose perched on the upper step, watching the rising moon. Primrose's heart ached for a mothering. And the New England woman, schooled to repression, was ashamed of the strong desire which urged her to take the tired child on her knee and coax the smile back into her brown eyes.

"Been to school, I s'pose," she said, with an effort at sociability. How did one talk to a little girl?

"No, ma'am." Primrose politely twisted around to face her.

"Gracious goodness! A girl of your age!"

Primrose flushed with embarrassment. "I wasn't strong," she said, apologetically, "so mamma taught me at home. I can read pretty well—and I can recite some poetry."

"Poetry!"

Primrose looked doubtfully at this new relative. She felt that she was not making a favorable report. "I can speak a little French," she continued, "and I have got as far as fractions," in desperate haste, for Miss Abigail's sniff was expressive.

"What can you do?" the curt voice came from the shadow of the vines.

"Do?" Primrose locked her small fingers nervously together. "Why, I—don't do much but—play. Oh, I can dance," and she brightened. "I'll show you."

Miss Abigail gasped in amazement. But Primrose had sprung out upon the grass, now flooded with moonlight. Poising herself lightly she commenced a soft humming, then threw up one round arm and began. Miss Abigail did not know how heavy the little feet felt or how thickly the tears crowded behind the long lashes, as Primrose tried to dance into her aunt's good graces.

"Very pretty," was her comment, at length, qualified with—"children didn't dance in my day. It's time you were in bed."

In the east chamber, with its chintz curtains and dragon paper, that had rejoiced the heart of small Thaddeus when he visited the farm, his little daughter slept. If the door

WITH HOT HASTE SHE GROPED FOR THE "FAMILY."

creaked in the dead of night, and somebody tiptoed in to see if the child was covered, only the angels knew. Primrose dreamed that her mother kissed her.

Thenceforth began strange experiences for Primrose. The tangle of bright hair was confined in two tight pigtails. Miss Abigail, taking fright from her own growing satisfaction in "goldilocks," felt that thus she nipped vanity in the bud. For the same reason, combined with neatness, the dainty frocks were covered with long-sleeved, high-necked check aprons which Primrose's beauty-loving soul abhorred.

She had been at the farm nearly a month when one morning at breakfast Miss Abigail said abruptly:

"I s'pose you think you want some crackers to-morrow?"

"Crackers?" Primrose's eyes grew large with wonder.

"Firecrackers, of course. Don't look so wild."

"I don't know what they are," Primrose tried to modify her objectionable expression.

"Land! Why, you know what day it is?"

"Yes'm; Friday."

"Don't you know about the Fourth? Sakes alive! Your father used to tear up the whole farm that day. Nor why we celebrate?"

Primrose ventured a weak—"Nobody told me."

Miss Abigail strode to the small corner shelf and took down a dingy-covered volume. "It's time you knew some history," she said, "but I can't stop to tell you now. At least you can read the 'Declaration.' Take it out under the big walnut. Never mind about the dishes this time."

And Primrose, struggling over the long words, wished she was at her wonted tasks.

"Goin' to celebrate, Britisher?" called a roguish voice from the gate, and Sam Sackett hung over the pickets.

Primrose shook her head. "I don't know," she answered. "How does one celebrate?"

"Lots of noise. Begin early, keep it up all day. Crackers—torpedoes—rockets— (when there's any money left). S-s-s-fiz-z-z-bang!" with a clash of the gate and a warwhoop to reenforce his description.

Primrose jumped and Sam grinned wickedly. "Bill and I'll be round to-morrow to show you how," and his promise had a sinister sound in Primrose's ears.

After dinner, Miss Abigail disappeared in her bedroom, opening from the kitchen. "Come in here. I've something to show you," she called, after some time.

Primrose found her seated on the floor before an open bureau drawer, her lap full of little cases. "You were asking me about your pa's relatives," she said, amiably, motioning Primrose to draw up a chair. "I've got a little more time'n usual so I might as well show you their pictures.

"This is your pa's mother at the age of 16. Twist it round till you can see. Those old daguerreotypes are queer about that. Susanna Martin was considered a good lookin' woman, but you'd hardly guess it from that. This is Uncle Ebenezer Harding—Methodist minister over at Knox's Corners; and this is Sophronia Harding, who married a Mason."

Queer enough Primrose found them, but she listened politely to the family history, breaking into little peals of laughter over the old-fashioned names.

Miss Abigail looked at her suspiciously over her glasses. "What pleases you so?" she asked, stiffly.

"Such funny names," Primrose said, deprecatingly.

"Funny! What do you call your own? What under the canopy made your ma call you by such a silly name?"

"I was born on Primrose day," the offender urged. "That's why they called me Primrose."

"Never heard of anybody called Fourth of July or Christmas! There were lots of good family names to choose from." In her heart she sighed because Tad had not remembered one—then frowned at her weakness. "Abigail is a homely name," she thought aloud.

"I like it 'cause it's yours," Primrose said, timidly, stroking a fold of the other's calico dress.

"I was telling you about Elnathan," Miss Abigail broke in; but she had heard the child and felt her caress.

"There," she said, as she snapped the last case together, "I don't s'pose you'll remember half I've told you, but I care more for these pictures than for anything I've got, for it's all that's left of my folks. Now I've got something that'll please you more."

Dragging a pasteboard box from under the bed, she disclosed a doll's set of pewter dishes, and, with the sight of her childhood treasures, a new look came in her face. "They were mine when I was a little girl," she said, quietly. "You can play with them to-morrow."

Primrose's face shone, but she was dumb—the favor was so unexpected. Instead, she impulsively kissed Miss Abigail's arm.

"I must get supper, now," said Miss Abigail, but in the kitchen she laid her hand tenderly on the spot and stepped softly that she might hear the clink of the dishes as Primrose put them carefully away against the morrow.

At midnight the Sackett boys began their celebrating, but Primrose slept undisturbed. At breakfast there was a lull, so when Miss Abigail declared she must drive to Stockton Primrose was untroubled. Her aunt did not feel so easy. The Sacketts were mischievous neighbors on such a day and had already shown a disposition to tease the little stranger. However, her errand was urgent and surely Jake, her right-hand man, was protection enough.

She smiled as she looked back at Primrose, on the porch, playing party with her dolls and the treasured dishes. She could almost have played herself. Checking her vagrant thoughts with a feeling of shame, she urged Lightning still faster with a daring flick of the whip. She must be back before noon.

"Hi, here! Want to see a cracker?" Primrose jumped, for Sam stood close behind her.

"Pooh! Don't play dolls to-day. See here."

Primrose smiled and tried not to show that she wanted him to go home. He held a little red roll with a string attached. Was this a cracker? Sam swiftly lighted a match when, after an ominous sputter, the dreadful thing burst with a bang. Primrose bit her tongue hard to crowd back a cry.

Sam saw mischief ahead when, suddenly, he saw Jake striding through the garden, and judged it wise to go home—for a season.

The south porch grew warm, so Primrose gathered up her treasures and carried them into Miss Abigail's room. When two naughty boys crept cautiously round the house, an hour later, there was no small figure on the steps. They looked at each other with disappointed eyes, when a soft singing from the north room betrayed their victim. In a twinkling they disappeared round the corner.

Suddenly the hush was broken by a harsh explosion. To Primrose's horrified ears, the diabolical turmoil seemed to have no end. Cowering close to the bed she buried her head in the clothes. What would come next?

Nothing came. The familiar sounds were taken up again. She could hear Jake mowing in the lower meadow. Sparrows wrangled outside the window. She buried her head and waited and, so waiting, fell asleep.

The kitchen clock striking 11 woke her. For a moment she was confused, then something unusual aroused her. There was an acrid odor in the air, her eyeballs stung, the room looked hazy. Why, it was smoke!

As she started up, every sense alert, she heard an ominous crackling. Out through the kitchen and round the corner of the house she flew. Pushing through a tangle of lilac bushes she reached the place of the explosion. How it happened nobody could ever explain. Perhaps a smoldering cracker alone was responsible, but creeping flames were now curling along the edges of the clapboards and eating through to Miss Abigail's chamber.

Primrose turned and ran wildly to the barnyard, whence she could see the lower meadow. "Jake," she screamed. The mowing machine paused and the man looked up. "Fire! Fire!" she danced up and down, waving her arms frantically, then, feeling that she must do something more, ran to the well. But, tug as she might, her small arms could not stir the windlass.

A sudden thought stopped her. Miss Abigail's treasures were in danger! Wreaths of smoke were coming through the kitchen door. For a minute she hesitated, then, drawing a long breath, darted across the kitchen and into the bedroom.

A line of flame was blinking beneath the window—she must be quick, The heavy mahogany drawer stuck, then yielded. With hot haste she grouped for the "family," bundling them in her skirt. Coughing and half blind, she felt her way to the bed, sweeping the beloved dishes and her dear dolls on top of her burden.

Something dashed into the yard. That something was the astonished Lightning, urged by an energetic whip. White and wild-eyed, Miss Abigail precipitated herself from the wagon.

"Jake," she screamed, as the man ran past with dripping buckets, "where's Primrose?"

"Blest if I know," he gasped. "I'll have this out in a jiffy."

"Auntie, I've got 'em!" piped a shrill voice from the kitchen door, and Primrose, with something bundled in her gingham apron, ran coughing, laughing and crying to meet her, dropping "family" dolls and dishes at her feet.

But, strangely enough, Miss Abigail tramped on the pictures as she seized Primrose in her arms. "Oh, my little one! My dear!" was all she could say as she held her close.

Primrose ventured to stroke her wet cheek: "I 'membered you said you cared more for the pictures than for anything," she whispered.

"But I care for one thing more," and Miss Abigail kissed the surprised face.

"An' there warn't a mite of danger," Jake declared afterward. "Miss Abby can't see enough of that child. It must hev been workin' in her all along."—Marion Dickinson, in Farm and Home.

FUN ON THE FOURTH.

This little boy said he was bound to have fun
At the expense of the old Thomas cat;
'Twas the Fourth of July when he fell off the fence,
And didn't know where he was at.

Sure Death.

Mrs. Cobwigger—I'm afraid something has happened Freddie. I haven't seen anything of him since morning.

Cobwigger—Nonsense! He's only having a good time with his firecrackers.

Mrs. Cobwigger—No, he isn't. I would not let him have such things. I bought him one of those harmless toy pistols.

Cobwigger—Run, woman, and get me my hat. I guess he's down at the morgue before this.—N. Y. World.

Fourth of July.

Benny, beat the dish-pan!
Tommy, bring your drum!
Sammy, save your breath to blow!
Dick's harmonium!
Bobby, take your tin fife!
Sue, you're marching, yell!
Jimmy, keep in step there!
Alec, ring that bell!
Fire the cannon crackers.
Give a cheer now, boys!
What is this day meant for,
But to make a noise!
—Frances Amory, in St. Nicholas.

Mrs. Pinkham

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience — experience creates knowledge.

No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for 20 years, day after day and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success — think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

If you are ill get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once—then write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Wheels.

Mr. Sappeigh—I believe I will visit a mind reader and allow him to experiment with me.

Miss Gabby—If you do he will think he is reading a bicycle advertisement.—Baltimore American.

The National Conventions.

Prohibition at Chicago, June 27-28, 1900. Tickets on sale June 26-27.

Democratic at Kansas City, July 4, 1900. Tickets on sale July 2-4.

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Coughing Leads to Consumption.

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True courtesy is of the heart. — Ram's Horn.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of **Pictures and Notes En-Route** illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

Palmer's Lotion

CURES
PIMPLES,
RED SPOTS,
ECZEMA,
CANKER,
SORE EYELIDS,
BRUISES,
BURNS,
and all other skin troubles. Use
Lotion Soap
in all cases.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

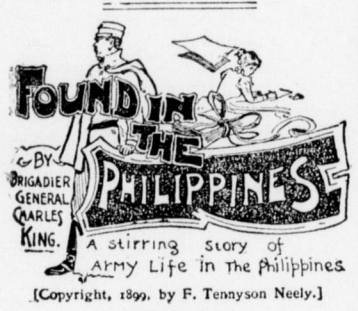
HIS SECRET.

The good man lay, all white and still,
Under the pall of fragrant flowers,
And the neighbors wondered about the will
And talked of the dead man's gifts and powers,
With many a doleful shake of the head
Recounting the kind, wise words he said,
That had helped so many to climb life's hill.

Said one: "He never would press a debt
That he held against the needy or poor."
Said another: "His table was always set
For the hungry stranger who passed the door."
While yet another, with bated breath,
Told of the gentle and peaceful death,
With never a sign of jar or fret.

And each one asked what was the gift
That made his life so full of peace,
While others' burdens were hard to lift,
And death seemed only a strange surcease
From toilsome labor and constant strain
Of hopeless effort and helpless pain,
With only the hope of the shroud's white shift?

Then one whose voice was soft and low,
Rose up and spoke to the funeral guests:
"Friends and neighbors of long ago,
We are heritors all of his bequests.
Not from duty his deeds were done,
Not for Heaven his race was run;
This is the secret—he loved men so!"
—Pauline Carrington Bouve, in Boston Transcript.



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CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

The men of the house, Frost and Garrison, were accustomed, when the latter was at home, to breakfast together quite early. Then the colonel would drive off to the Ayuntamiento in the walled city, and Frank would mount his pony and ride away to his long day's duties. Later the sisters would have their leisurely breakfast, secure in the protection of the guard, would give their Chinaman chef his orders for the day, and send him off to make such purchases as were possible in the now scanty market. Then reading, writing, receiving callers of their own sex would fill up the morning. There would be a brief siesta after luncheon, an hour or so on the broad veranda overlooking the sparkling bay, then dress and the inevitable drive. Of Armstrong they had seen nothing, heard next to nothing. He was busy with his men over toward East Paco. Of Billy Gray of late they had seen rather too much. On one pretext after another he was now forever coming to the house, and Witchie was beginning to wish that Canker had had his way; but Canker had failed dismally. The witnesses he counted on proved dumb or departed, and it had pleased the general-in-chief to send him with a regiment of infantry and a brace of guns to garrison an important point on an adjacent island, and to tell him that in view of the impossibility of his substantiating his charges against Gray the youngster had some shadow of excuse for his violent outbreak. Rather than bring up a scandal it was best to drop the matter entirely. Gray had been sent to duty with the —teenth before he was thoroughly well, and a good-hearted battalion commander, taking pity on his obvious change for the worse, had found occasion after the first ten days at the front to send him back to quarters in Malate, instead of incessantly on duty along the threatened line toward Singalon church; and while he seldom came in the evening when numbers of visitors were present, the boy had a way of dropping in between three and four, when he could generally count on a few moments, at least, alone with Mrs. Frank. She had nursed him well in his slow convalescence, had made deep impression on his boyish heart, lacerated as he conceived it by a disappointment at home. She had won him to her service, as she thought, until she felt sure he was ready to do almost anything for her sake, then she had put him to the test, and he had failed her. Believing, as she did, that the boy well knew the whereabouts of the alleged deserter, Morton, and his friend, Nita's reckless lover, she had counted on him to wring from them the letters poor Latrobe declared he still possessed; but the three weeks had passed without a sign, and it was becoming evident to her that Gray had lost track of them entirely.

One brilliant afternoon, as she lay on the broad, cane-bottomed bedstead with its overhanging canopy of filmy netting, she drowsily heard the corporal posting the new sentinel in the marbled corridor below, and then marching the relief to the rear gate opening to the beach. Nita was already up and moving about in her room. Margaret heard the rustle of her skirts and the light patter of her tiny feet as she sped over the hardwood floor of the main salon. She heard her throwing back the sliding shutters that kept out the glare of the sun in the morning hours, and knew that she was gazing out over the tree-dotted lawn toward the gate where the guard lounged through the warm afternoon. All of a sudden, quick and stirring, a bugle sounded over on the Calle Nueva, where the North Dakotas had a strong detachment. The call was repeated, and, army woman though she was, she did not recognize it. She could not remember ever having heard it before. Then up the street, from the engineer barrack, there came thrilling echo, and there was a sound of movement and excitement along the dusty thoroughfare. She heard Nita calling her name, and then the child's quick, nervous step along the hallway toward the stairs. Then came a sudden stop, a gasping, wailing cry, and, springing from her bed and to the door, Margaret found her sister cowering before a tall slender man in the rough dress and field equipment of a private soldier. With a little packet—letters, apparently—held forth in one hand, while the other grasped her wrist, Rollin Latrobe stood sternly gazing at the girl shrinking at his feet.

The tableau was over in another second. Springing up the broad marble stairs came Billy Gray, the corporal of the guard at his heels, and Latrobe saw his danger in a flash. Throwing little Gray aside as he would a terrier, the young athlete whirled on the stalwart regular. There was the sound of a crashing blow, followed by a heavy fall. The corporal went rolling down the steps with Latrobe bounding over the tumbling form, and the next instant he had vaulted over the ledge of the open window on the lower floor, and vanished through the gateway to the beach. And now all along the Calle Real the bugles were sounding "To Arms!"

CHAPTER XVI.

That was a wild day in Manila. Far over near the Escolta somebody shot at a vagrant dog lapping water from a little pool under one of the many hydrants. The soldier police essayed an arrest; the culprit broke and ran; the guard fired; a lot of coolies, taking alarm, fled jabbering to the river side. The natives, looking for trouble any moment, rushed to their homes. Some soldiers on pass and unarmed tumbled over the tables and chairs in the Alhambra in their dash for the open street. A stampede sergeant told a bugler to sound to arms, and in the twinkling of an eye the call was taken up from barrack to barrack, and the news went flashing out by wire to the extreme front. The shopkeepers hastily put up their shutters and bolted their doors. Cabs, carts, quilez and carromattas—even the street cars—were instantly seized by the soldiery scattered all over town, and utilized to take them tearing back to join their regiments. In five minutes the business streets downtown were deserted. Chinese cowered within their crowded huts. The natives, men and women, either hid within the shelter of their homes or fled to the sanctuary of the many churches. All over the great city the alarm spread like wildfire. The battalions formed under arms, those nearest the outer lines being marched at once to their positions in support, those nearer the walled city waiting for orders. Foreign residents took matters more coolly than did the Asiatic; German phlegm, English impassiveness and Yankee devil-may-care-ishness preventing a panic. But those who had families and owned or could hire carriages and launches were not slow in seeking for their households the refuge of the fleet of transports lying placidly at anchor in the bay, where Dewey's bluejackets shifted their quids, went coolly to their stations and, grouped about their guns, quietly awaited further developments. In an agony of fear Col. Frost had bidden his driver to lash the ponies to a gallop and go like the wind to Malate; but the appearance of the long ranks of sturdy infantry resting on their arms and beginning to look bored, measurably reassured him before he reached his home. Once there, however, the sight of Nita, clinging hysterically to her sister and moaning on her bed, was sufficient to determine his first move, which was to wire for his launch to come around to the bay shore and take them off to the fleet. The next was to send and ask for an officer and 20 men from the Cuartel, on receiving which message the major commanding, standing on the dusty roadway in front of his men, grinned under his grizzled mustache and said: "Frost's got 'em again. Here, Gray, you go over and tell him to keep his hair on, that it's nothing but a fake alarm." And Gray, glad enough of the chance to go again into the presence of the woman who so fascinated him, sped on his mission. He was in a fury over his recent humiliation in her very sight—he, a commissioned officer, tossed aside like a child and outwitted by this daring intruder in the shape of a private soldier—he and his guard brushed away and derided by a young fellow in some strange regiment—who had easily escaped along the beach to an adjoining inclosure into which he darted and was no more seen. The streets were full of scurrying soldiers, and it was the simplest thing in the world for him to mingle with them and make his way to his own command. Of course, Gray well knew who the man must be—Nita's troublesome lover of whom Witchie had told him so much. There was his chance to recover the letters and claim the reward; but man and letters both had escaped his grasp; and when he pulled up, blown and exhausted after fruitless chase, he was brought to his senses by the sight of his own men falling in "for business," and he had to scamper for his sword and join them.

That was a miserable evening. Margaret Garrison was the only member of the household who seemed to have her wits about her and her nerves under control, for Frank, her liege lord, had his duty elsewhere, and not until hours later trotted slowly home. Margaret plainly let Gray understand how he had fallen in her estimation at being so easily tossed aside. A warning finger was laid upon her lip. "Not one word of what has happened while he is here," she muttered; and a nod of her fluffy head toward the perturbed colonel told plainly that the chief of the household really had no place in the family councils. To the sisters that alarm was a blessing in disguise. It was all sufficient to account for Nita's prostration. To the rash and reckless lad, who, claiming to be an orderly with a letter from the colonel, had been passed by the gate guard to the open stairway, it afforded ample cover for escape, when, alarmed by Nita's cry, Gray and the corporal came springing to her aid. To Gray himself it gave only a few minutes' forgetfulness of his trouble, for, smarting under the sting of a woman's only half-hidden disdain, he would have welcomed with almost savage joy some fierce battle with a skillful foe, some scene in which he could compel her respect and admiration. He was still smarting and stung when at last that opportunity came.

Long will Manila remember the night! It followed close upon the heels of warnings that for weeks held every officer and man to his post of duty. Day after day the strain increased. The insurgents, crowding upon our outposts in front of Santa Mesa on the north and of Santa Ana on the south side of the Pasig, had heaped insult and threats upon our silent sentries, compelled by orders to the very last to submit to anything but actual attack rather than bring on a battle. "The Americans are afraid," was the gleeful cry of Aguinaldo's officers, the jeer and taunt of his men. The regulars were soon to come and replace those volunteers, said the wiseacre of his cabinet, therefore strike now before the trained and disciplined troops arrive and sweep these big boors into the sea. And on the still, starlit night, sooner perhaps than his confederates within the walls intended, the rebel leader struck, and, long before the dawn of the lovely Sunday morn that followed, the fire flashed from 40,000 rifles in big semicircle around Manila, and the long-expected battle was on.

Hours after dawn, hours after the attack began, the —teenth were in extended battle order to the south of Malate confronted by thickets of bamboo that fairly swarmed with insurgents, yet, only by the incessant zip and "whiew" of their deadly missiles and the ceaseless crackle of rifle fire, could this be determined; for with their smokeless powder and their Indian-like skill in concealment nothing could be seen of their array. Over to the westward on the placid waters of the bay the huge Monadnock was driving shell after shell into the dense underbrush across the abandoned rice fields and the marshy flats that lined the shore. Over to the east resounding cheers and crashing volleys, punctuated by the sharp report of field guns, told that the comrade brigade was heavily engaged and, apparently, driving the enemy before them. To right and left their volunteer supports were banging into the brush with their heavy Springfields; and still there seemed no symptom of weakness along the immediate front, no sign of yielding. If anything the fury of the insurgent volleying increased as the sun climbed higher, and all along the blue-shirted line men grit

He held her wrist.

their teeth and swore as they crouched or lay full length along the roadside, peering through the filmy veil that drifted slowly across their front—the smoke from the Springfields of the volunteers. To lie there longer with the bullets buzzing close overhead or biting deep into the low embankment, sometimes tearing a stinging path through human flesh and bone, was adding to the nerve strain of the hours gone by. To rush headlong across that intervening open space, through deep and muddy pools and stagnant ditch, and hurl themselves upon the lurking enemy in the bamboo copse beyond, had been the ardent longing of the line since daylight came to illumine the field before them. Yet stern orders withheld: Defend, but do not advance, said the general's message; and the whisper went along from man to man: "There is trouble in town behind us, and the chief may need us there."

But, as eight o'clock passed with no word of uprising in the rear, and the cheering over toward Santa Ana grew loud and louder, the nerve strain upon the —teenth became well-nigh intolerable. "For God's sake, can't we be doing something instead of lying here firing into a hornet's nest?" was the murmur that arose in more than one company along the impatient line; and the gruff voices of veteran sergeants could be heard ordering silence, while, moving up and down behind their men, the line officers cautioned against waste of ammunition and needless exposure. "Lie flat, men. Keep down!" were the words. "We won't have to stand this forever. You'll soon get your chance."

And presently it came. The cheering that had died away, far over to the left beyond the wooded knolls that surrounded Singalon and Block House 12, was suddenly taken up nearer at hand. Then crashing volleys sounded along the narrow roadway toward the east, and a bugle rang out shrill and clear above the noise of battle; and then closer still, though unseen in the gloom of the dense thicket in which they lay, the men of the Second battalion, strung along a Filipino trail that led away to the rice fields, swung their big straw hats and yelled for joy. A young officer, his eyes flashing, his face flushing with excitement, came bounding out from the grove at the left of the crouching line and made straight to where the veteran battalion commander knelt in rear of his center. It was Billy Gray, adjutant of the Third battalion, acting that day as adjutant to the regimental commander. The bullets whistled by his head as he darted springingly along; and in their joy at sight of him even old hands forgot the reserve of the regular service and some man shouted: "Now we're off!" and the popular query: "What's the matter with Lieut. Gray?"

At any other time, under any other circumstances, both questioner and respondents who gleefully shouted: "He's all right," would have been promptly and sternly suppressed. But the senior captain at their head well knew the excitement tingling in the nerves of that long-suffering line, and only smiled and nodded sympathy. He saw, too, that Gray was quivering with pent-up feeling, as the boy halted short, saluted, and, striving to steady his eager voice, said:

"Captain, the colonel directs that you open sharp fire on the woods in your front and occupy the enemy there. He is about to charge with the Third battalion and drive them out of the trenches we've located over yonder;" and Billy pointed eagerly to the left front—the southeast.

The captain's grizzled face took on a look of keen disappointment. "You mean we've got to stay here and see you fellows go in?"

"Only for a few minutes, sir. The colonel says that for you to charge before he's got onto their flank would cost too many men. You'll get the word as soon as he's got the works."

"Well said, Billy boy! That sounds almost epigrammatic. Hullo! You hit? Stoop down here, man. Don't try to get perforated."

"My hat only," was the answer, as the boy stooped quickly to hide the irrepressible twitching about the muscles of his lip. A Remington had ripped from side to side, tearing a way through the curly hair at the top of his head and almost scoring the scalp. To save his soul he could not quite suppress the trembling of his knees; but, steadying himself by great effort, he continued: "The colonel says to commence firing by volley the moment our bugles sound the charge. Now I must get back."

"All right, youngster. Tell the colonel I savey, and we'll do our level best—only, let us into it as quick as you can."

But Gray heard only the first part of the sentence. He was panting when he reached his placid, gray-mustached chief, and could only gasp out: "The captain understands, sir." And then the regimental commander simply turned to the battalion leader, standing silent at his left in a little clump of timber—another veteran captain grown gray as himself in long, long years of service:

"Now's our time, old man! Pitch in! Gray, we'll go with him."

[To Be Continued.]

STILL UNSUITED.

She Didn't Get What She Wanted, Because the Salesman Was Too Obliging.

"Waited on, miss?"

"No. I wish to see some gloves."

"Gloves? Certainly! Twenty-four! Show this lady our latest arrivals in gloves."

No. 24 uncovers a brown box.

"Here they are! Genuine three-button French kids. To-day they are advertised for $1.90. Worth more."

"They are not exactly what I wished."

"Oh, I see! You prefer a pique glove. Examine these."

"I did not say a word about pique gloves."

"You are right! It's my mistake. You said suede. Here they are on this case. Three-clasp, gray?"

"Did you hear me say suede, young man?"

"Well, er—that is, I couldn't say exactly. You may have said suede or you may have said mocha. I think, now, you said mocha. Here they are in the latest effects. Fleece-lined. Extremely comfortable. Should I wrap these up?"

"No, sir. I don't wish any mocha—"

"Is it possible! Here I have been under the impression that you wished mocha gloves, and it turns out that you wish something entirely different. It just shows, miss, how we can get incorrect ideas. But at last we have a mutual understanding. You wish an astrakhan fleece-lined kid? Just examine these gloves under the skylight."

"I don't wish them!"

"Don't wish these? Is it possible? Miss, did you say anything about cashmere gloves?"

"Not a word."

"And you didn't wish to see any mittens?"

"No, I didn't."

"Well, miss, would you please be so kind as to designate the exact style of glove you are looking for?"

"I would have done so long ago if you had only given me the chance to get in a word edgeways. I wish to look at a heavy, coarse pair of teamster's gloves. I am going to give them to our ashman as a Christmas present. He is the most accommodating ashman in the city. You just ought to meet him. But have you any gloves in that line?"

"No! Go to a tanner's and have a pair tanned to order." Then he turned on his heel and strode up to the other end of the counter.—Chicago Tribune.

Marginal Notes.

The descendant of a New England Puritan divine has in his possession an old sermon written by his ancestor which shows that the preacher did not trust entirely to the impulses of the moment when delivering his discourses. The manuscript is written in a strange, crabbed hand, and plentifully besprinkled with marginal references. "Read slowly here," the minister admonishes himself in one spot, and "To be given out very loud and clear," is the suggestion for another passage. "Hurry a little, with fire," he wrote in several places. The most emphatic and important part of the whole sermon is indicated by a much-underlined marginal note. After hearing stories of this saintly old-time preacher, it is amusing to know that he deemed it wise and even necessary at the climax of his eloquence to "Yell like one possessed."—Youth's Companion

CHINA IS ABLAZE.

Fires of Anti-Foreign Hatred Burn with Deadly Force.

Reports as to the Success of the Relief Party that Started to Aid the Foreigners in Pekin are Conflicting—A Bombardment of Tien Tsin.

London, June 19.—China declared war against the world when the Taku forts opened fire upon the international fleet on Sunday. The accounts of what took place are unsatisfactory, the best semi-official information being the dispatch received at Berlin from Che Foo, as follows:

"The Chinese laid torpedoes in the Taku river and collected troops from Shan Hi Kiwan. The commanders assembled on the Russian flagship and addressed an ultimatum to the commanders of the Taku forts summoning them to withdraw their troops before 2 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the forts opened fire, to which the Russian, French, United States, German and British warships replied. The bombardment lasted seven hours."

Chinese loss at Taku about 400.

At Yum-Nan-Fu, where the rising has been gathering force for several days, 680 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement and many put to death. The French consul and three missionaries are still in prison.

The Russians guarding Tien Tsin, according to another report, fired artillery and rifles on June 15 at a range of 50 yards into dense crowds of attacking Boxers and killed 300.

Washington, June 22.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett received a cablegram Thursday from Admiral Kempff, dated Che Foo, June 21, saying that Tien Tsin is being bombarded and that the American consulate as well as much of the foreign concessions are being destroyed. A relief party is en route to Tien Tsin, including 130 American marines.

London, June 22.—The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "Great destruction was caused by the Boxers in the native quarter of Tien Tsin on June 15, but the presence of foreign troops in the foreign settlement protected that."

London, June 23.—The silence of Pekin continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being reinforced Thursday. This is the situaiton in China as set forth in the British government dispatch.

"Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening; "and they apparently form a part of the supplementary force arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of Chinese there; but they had a surprising number of guns."

This information appears to have been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville to Che Foo and telegraphed thence to Shanghai. The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior. Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Pekin. According to these tales the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The English consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Pekin, though precisely what it is is not definite. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled by information from Pekin and, consequently, underestimated the difficulties in his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers.

The consuls at Shanghai still believe the foreign ministers at Pekin safe, although Japanese reports received at Shanghai allege that up to June 15 100 foreigners had been killed in Pekin.

In the house of commons Friday Mr. Brederick, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, said the foreign office had no news from Pekin or Admiral Seymour. He said the news by runners arriving at Taku June 21 announced that several attacks had been made and repulsed. On June 17 the Chinese shelled the foreign settlement and the Chinese military college was attacked by a mixed force of 150 Austrians, British, Germans and Italians. They destroyed the guns and burned the college, which contained a considerable store of ammunition, and killed its defenders.

Berlin, June 23.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku has wired as follows to the government:

"A French officer who has arrived here from Tien Tsin, which he left June 20, reports that for three days the city has been bombarded by the Chinese and that the troops of the foreign detachment were out of ammunition.

Hahnemann Monument Dedicated.

Washington, June 22.—A monument to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann, founder of the homeopathic school of medicine, was dedicated Thursday with appropriate exercises in the presence of a large assemblage, including President McKinley, Attorney General Griggs and the visiting physicians now in session in this city. The site of the monument is on the east side of Scott circle, in the northwest section of the city. The statue, which is a fine work of art, is of bronze. Its total cost has been $50,000, raised by public subscription.

TO AN ANXIOUS PUBLIC.

Census Director Issues a Statement Saying that Results Cannot be Published for Weeks and Maybe Months.

Washington, June 23.—Director of the Census Merriam yesterday gave out the following statement for the information of the public:

"The census office is in receipt of many letters daily, asking for information as to the results of the census in particular localities, especially in the larger cities. It does not appear to occur to the writers that the census has not yet been taken. The law allows until June 15 in cities of 8,000 inhabitants, and in rural districts until July 1 for its completion, and after that the schedules have to be examined by the supervisors of the census before they can be forwarded to Washington, in order that the supervisors may determine whether the work has been satisfactarily done and they may be in position to certify to the correctness of the enumerators' accounts for service rendered under the law.

"In order to appease the impatience of the public the following statement has been prepared showing what has to be done with the census returns when received at Washington and why it must be weeks or even months before the figures can be given out in their entirety. Every enumerator is required to fill a daily report card showing how many hours and minutes he has been at work and how many persons he has enumerated that day. Since there are (including special enumerators for institutions and for the military and naval population) approximately 53,000 enumerators and 30 days are allowed for the completion of the census, the number of daily report cards to be examined in the census office is somewhere between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000, every one of which has to be copied by hand upon a series of blank tabular statements, of which there is one for every enumerator. These are then re-copied upon a summary statement showing the amount of work in each supervisor's district, and since there is space on each blank for recording the work of 100 enumerators, and only part of the blanks will be filled, there will be approximately 1,000 of these sheets.

"It is difficult for any one not familiar with census work to form any idea of the vast amount of material to be handled in all the divisions of the office. The number of boxes containing schedules sent to the enumerators in advance of taking the census was 4,500 and their total weight was estimated at 300 tons. All of this material is returned to Washington, where is has to be sorted out and arranged in order by states and the subdivisions of states, upon shelving aggregating several miles in length. There is an invoice of schedules in every box received, which has to be verified and the schedules which do not relate to population must be counted and delivered to the chief statisticians for mortality, agriculture and manufactures, and their receipts taken for the same.

"Next follows the examination in detail of schedules. Every schedule has to be examined in order to see that the enumerator has not made an overcharge for his services. For this purpose the schedule has to be compared with the account rendered by him. Every possible effort will be made to pay the enumerators at the earliest practicable date.

"When the population of the cities has been learned the results will be posted on a bulletin board in the hall of the census department. Any figures but those given out by the census officials are guesswork and the department is in no way responsible for them."

THE CASE OF NEELY.

His Speedy Removal to Havana for Trial Is Anticipated.

Washington, June 23.—It is understood here that the United States attorney at New York will take action within the next day or two looking to the prompt removal of Neely, the alleged embezzler of Cuban postal funds, to Havana for trial. Judge Lacombe, before whom the case will be brought, expects to leave New York on July 2 and it is his wish that the matter be disposed of before his departure.

Some days ago the government sent to Havana for copies of papers wanted in the case; also for a certified copy of Article 401 of the old Spanish-Cuban laws against the crime of embezzlement. These papers have been received and forwarded to United States Attorney Burnett, who will prosecute the case.

There are two indictments against Neely, one for violation of Article 401 of the Spanish-Cuban laws and the other is under sections of the Cuban postal code. The former case is said to be the stronger and it is probable that he will be tried under the indictment for violating Article 401.

Worst Crop Failure Ever Known.

Chicago, June 23.—The Times-Herald publishes a crop report prepared by Snow, the crop expert who has just completed a two weeks' trip through Minnesota and North and South Dakota. He declares the situation a national calamity and claims the wheat failure is the worst ever known. He estimates the Dakotas as promising only 20,000,000 bushels each and Minnesota 35,000,000, a total of 75,000,000, against 200,000,000 last year and 225,000,000 in 1898.

Says Roosevelt Will Not Resign.

New York, June 23.—B. B. Odell, chairman of the republican state committee, had his attention directed yesterday to the statement of a partisan of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that Gov. Roosevelt would probably resign, making way for Mr. Woodruff in the executive office, the expected result being the nomination of Mr. Woodruff for governor. Mr. Odell said: "Gov. Roosevelt will not resign. He will serve out his term, as Gov. Cleveland did after he was nominated for president. There is no reason why he should resign."

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

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Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.
B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The stop-the-prosperity party is not going to make much headway at the ballot-box.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Mr. Towne is going to attempt the leap from Sioux Falls to Kansas City without the aid of a spring-board or net.

If the people of the country are against expansion how is it that nobody can be found to run for President on an anti-expansion policy platform.

In declaring for the repeal of the Goebel law, the Hon. Joe Blackburn makes a vicious kick at the ladder which enabled him to secure a re-election to the United States Senate.

Southern voters should remember that more new factories have sprung up in the South since the Dingley tariff became a law than were ever erected in that section for years previously.

The American Bridge Company is one of the most recent trusts that has been formed. It already has a competitor in the Structural Iron and Steel Company, which has just been incorporated at Baltimore.

Perhaps Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, can enlighten the people as to the evil effects of trusts. He has for a long time been a member of the cotton bale trust.

Not all the Democrats who will attend the Kansas City convention will be ready to pledge themselves to favor the purchase of foreign built ships for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, instead of declaring in favor of American built ships.

The value of every cow on the farm on the first day of this year was $31.60. But on the first day of January, 1894, under Democratic administration, each cow was worth only $21.77. Farmers appreciate the increase of $10 in the value of each of their cows, and will vote to maintain the Republican administration in power.

While all the appropriations made during the last session of Congress were $24,000,000 larger than in 1900, it should be remembered that nine millions will be expended in taking the census and upwards of seventeen millions will be used for improving the postal service, while another seven millions will be spent in increasing our Navy. In other directions there has been an actual decrease in appropriations.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1900.

President McKinley is gratified but not at all surprised at the commendation he is receiving from all quarters for his promptness in ordering troops to China to join with those of other civilized nations in protecting the persons and property of foreigners. Neither this government nor any European government considers itself at war with China, but the Chinese government having failed to protect foreigners from the "boxers" the civilized governments are going to do it themselves. Li Hung Chang has cabled to Secretary Hay, promising to restore peace and to see that all foreigners are protected, and the Chinese Minister to the U. S. has received a cablegram saying that all the foreign ministers at Pekin are safe and well, but all that has not stopped any of the preparations for sending reinforcements to China from the Philippines just as quick as they can be gotten there. The Chinese Minister insists that there can be no war between China and the civilized nations, and that his government has not sanctioned any of the fighting. All that he says may be strictly true, but the fact remains that there has been fighting and that it is still going on, and that one side is made up of soldiers and marines belonging to the civilized nations, and the other side of Chinese. The question of the responsibility of the Chinese government may be determined later, but the first and foremost duty of the civilized powers is to put a stop to the fighting by whipping the Chinese fighters into submission, and President McKinley intends that the U. S. shall do its full share of that duty.

Director Merriam, of the Census Bureau, has given the press a statement intended as an answer to thousands of letters asking for figures shown by the Census in various localities. By showing the routine through which the returns from each enumerator's district must go, the impossibility of giving the information at this time was made apparent. As fast as the official count is completed the totals will be bulletined at the census bureau, cities being taken first. Notice has also been given that there will be no more examinations for appointment to clerical positions in the bureau, the eligible list already containing many more than will ever receive appointments.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular creating Porto Rico, a Customs Collection District, with San Juan as the port of entry, and Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Humacao, Arroyo, and Fajardo as sub-ports, under the law enacted at the late session of Congress.

Secretary Gage, who has been ill for a couple of weeks has gone to the sea shore for a short rest by the order of his physicians. There is nothing serious the matter with him, only a little run down.

Secretary Root has gone to his summer home on Long Island, to spend a few days with his family, which is of itself an indication that there are no complications at the War Department in connection with the Chinese insurrection.

Judge Denny, a prominent Kentucky Republican, who firmly believes that the electoral vote of that state will be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt, who came through Washington on his way from the convention, said of that remarkable gathering: "I have been going to National Conventions for 20 years, but I have never seen such a convention as that at Philadelphia, and I never expect to see another such. I mean that I never before seen both men named on the ticket by acclamation."

Mr. Henry C. Adams, one of the Republican leaders of Indiana, assured President McKinley that Indiana was one of the sure Republican states this year, and that the majority would be quite as large, if not larger than it was in '96.

One of the most enthusiastic men who has been in Washington since the Republican convention was Mr. C. Leland, Jr., a member of the Kansas delegation. He says that President McKinley would have carried Kansas no matter who had been put on the ticket with him, but that the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt for Vice President, makes Kansas as certainly Republican as Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. D. McPherson, of the Chicago Financial Review, who has just returned from a business trip through the South, said while in Washington: "While I do not mix politics in business, still I could not help asking questions, and I gathered from talks I had with men of all shades of opinion and politics that there is a big surprise in store for somebody this fall. The South is waking up. Protection and expansion find no warmer advocate than in the sunny land that we have long been taught was hopelessly given over to Democracy. In my humble opinion McKinley and Roosevelt will carry at least three Southern states.

Congressional.

Franklin Spectator: The Democrats of Warren county, who met in convention on Tuesday, appointed congressional conferees, but did not instruct them. That was sensible, and clearly good politics. A few professed Democrats in the district, backed by Republican money and brains, are trying to commit the party to a venal and suicidal future, but it's a foreordained failure. The Democratic party in the 27th is not a merchantable quantity. Sales may be made, but the dickers are not deliverable. The party demands to know for what and whom it is expected to vote.

Franklin News: Mr. Emery is expected to return from California where he has spent the past two years for benefit of his health, early in July. He will then be waited upon by the committee of "independent" Republicans appointed by the Warren conference, headed by F.W. Hayes of Oil City, who will try and induce him to accept the Congressional nomination. It therefore behooves Mr. Emery to do considerable thinking between now and that time, and until he declares himself, the Congressional campaign in this district will remain in a state of quietude.

Smethport Miner: Evidently the fusion program in this Congressional district is not working to the entire satisfaction of those concerned in the movement. The insurgent Republicans would like to be considered the "big toads in the puddle," in the work of of disintegration in the party ranks which they are using every means to accomplish. But Mr. Emery understands that his election depends upon getting the solid Democratic vote and he, of course, notifies a leading member of that party that he wants a nomination. He wouldn't give a baubee as to how the nomination comes to him, whether through insurgent or Democratic channels, only that he is endorsed by the other gang in the combination. There are many Democrats in this district who are thirsting for a coalition with Republican soreheads, and that fact will be more clearly demonstrated at the election in November.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

REDUCED RATES TO CHICAGO.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad for the National Prohibition Convention, June 27-28.

For the benefit of all persons wishing to be in Chicago during the National Prohibition Convention, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going June 25 and 26, and returning, after proper validation by the Joint Agent of the terminal lines at Chicago, leaving Chicago to July 4, inclusive. A fee of twenty-five cents for each ticket will be collected by the Joint Agent when tickets are validated for return passage. 1652-18-1t

Fourth of July Excursion Rates.

In accordance with an old established custom the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry. will this year sell excursion tickets, account 4th of July travel, between all stations on its line, for a distance not exceeding 200 miles, at a single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 3rd and 4th for all regular trains except the Vestibuled Limited trains. Nos. 3 and 6, and will be good for return passage until July 5th, 1900.

REDUCED RATES TO KANSAS CITY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Kansas City, July 4, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Kansas City from all stations on its line at rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going July 1, 2, and 3, and to return July 9, inclusive. These tickets will be good on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited, and must be used for continuous passage. 1628-16-3t

Reduced Rates to Charleston, S. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the meeting of the National Educational Association at Charleston, S. C., July 7-13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all stations on its lines to Charleston at the rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets to be sold July 6 to 9, inclusive, and to be good to return until September 1, inclusive. On the return trip stop-over will be allowed at Washington on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and on payment of fee of $1.00. 1649-17-3t

REDUCED RATES TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Annual Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Cincinnati, July 12-15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Cincinnati at one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going July 10 to 13, inclusive, and to return until July 17, inclusive; but if tickets be deposited with the Joint Agent at Cincinnati on or before July 14, and if fee of fifty cents be paid, the return limit will be extended to August 10, inclusive. 1642-17-3t

Change of Time.

Important change of time in effect on the Lackawanna Railroad, June 10. Send for latest Folder giving time of trains, to nearest Agent, or Fred P. Fox, Div. Pass. Agent, Buffalo, N.Y. 15-3t

Advertise in the PRESS

Letter From Washington.

Seattle, Wash., June 17, 1900.

DEAR MOTHER AND FATHER:—I have not heard from you in three weeks. I have just returned from Alaska, and signed to-day with the Government to go on the U. S. Transport "Egbert." I have eight officers to take care of. It is a pretty good job. The ship is a fine one with six bath rooms, a good doctor, good food and an electric fan in every room, also have on board an ice plant, which makes it comfortable in every particular.

Do not worry about me, if you don't hear from me for two months, as we carry supplies to the soldiers and barracks and expect to be four weeks at Cape Nome. We make four ports, Port Egbert, Port Gibbon, St. Michals and Nome When we return she goes to Manila, but I do not know whether or not I will go to that point. The last trip I made on the "City of Seattle" to Skagway, Harry Kaye was a passenger. I have been there six times, and as work is scarce men are glad to work their way down on the ship. We brought the first people out from Dawson and they said the Canadian Government was feeding 500 people to keep them from starving. If, in my travels, I find a place that is any good I will stop there. When I get back from Cape Nome, I will have been all over this coast and the greatest part of Alaska. I may make one trip to Manila, then I think I will return home for a while. I hope this will find you well, as it leaves me pretty well. Write me at Seattle, and I will write you from Seattle, St. Michals and Cape Nome.

The first ship arrived this morning from Nome, with two passengers on board. Knowing nothing more of interest to write you at present I will close, hoping you will all be well on my return from the North, as I may go on home then. Good bye.

Your Son,
WM. MUNDY.

Letters from the People.

[All communications under this head must be accompanied by the writer's name. We will not be held responsible for any expression in this department.]—EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—It is an open fact that a large number of boys in our town are drunk every Saturday. It is an equally open fact that while they do not get drunk at the saloons, they have no trouble either in buying the intoxicants themselves, direct from the dealers or in having older persons make the purchase for them.

This practice has become such a notorious violation of law and respect for public decency that I will gladly pay all costs of prosecuting either dealers or individuals engaging in such malicious practices and pledge myself if any actual instances fall within my own personal knowledge, I will use my best endeavors to make an example of the guilty parties.

The sale of intoxicants is legal, but the coaxing instigation and secret encouragement of drunkenness is an offence to our community that must be stopped and I am willing to do my share to stop it.

Parents have it hard enough to induce their boys to become manly citizens without some few persons being allowed to delibertly pull their children down hill.

Respectfully,
JOSIAH HOWARD.

June 26, 1900.

Hon. L. Taggart on Emery.

EDITOR PRESS:—In your paper of June 14th, in an article headed "Republicans Not Stool Pigions," the editor of the McKean Miner would have the people believe that Hon. L. Emery, Jr., was alone responsible for the protracted contest, when the facts in the case are that Hon. L. Emery offered to end the contest by nominating Judge Cochran on the morning of the day that the convention assembled at Emporium, and had the Judge permitted his name to have been presented he would have been nominated, on the first ballot taken in Emporium and that offer stood open to the Judge on every ballot to the end of convention.

Respectfully,
L. TAGGART, Conferee.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

Special Hobbies

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Your Patronage Solicited.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.
J. L. FOBERT, Manager,
Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.

New SUMMER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

R. SEGER & CO.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents, we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON, J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. MCDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

$500 Reward.

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.
HENRY AUCHU,
38-tf President,

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

SEE THEM GO

THIRD WEEK OF LAKE ERIE TROTTING CIRCUIT.

ST. MARYS, Pa.,

July 3, 4, 5 and 6.

PURSES, $4,800.00.

PROGRAM OF CLASSES AND PURSES.

TUESDAY, JULY 3rd.

No. 1.	2:40 Class Pacing,	Purse,	$400 00
No. 2.	2:18 Class Trotting,	Purse,	400 00
No. 3.	2:17 Class Pacing,	Purse,	400 00

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th.

No. 4.	2:15 Class Trotting,	Purse,	$400 00
No. 5.	2:20 Class Pacing,	Purse,	400 00
No. 6.	2:22 Class Trotting,	Purse,	400 00

THURSDAY, JULY 5th.

No. 7.	2:12 Class Trotting,	Purse,	400 00
No. 8.	2:14 Class Pacing,	Purse,	400 00
No. 9.	2:25 Class Trotting,	Purse,	400 00

FRIDAY, JULY 6th.

No. 10.	2:08 Class Pacing,	Purse,	400 00
No. 11.	2:30 Class Trotting,	Purse,	400 00
No. 12.	2:24 Class Pacing,	Purse,	400 00

Best half-mile track in America.
Track Record 2:11 1-4.
Every style and manner of speeding.
A meeting of interest to all.
Everything conducted clean and honorable.
Special Trains and Excursion Rates on all Railroads.

WM. KAUL, Sec'y.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., June 25, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 30
Graham, "	65
Rye "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

SEVERAL GOOD THINGS.

Among them, Dodson's Sarsaparilla, the finest thing in the world for impure blood and rheumatism.

Always on hand a complete assortment of fresh drugs.

Just received a new specialty for poultry. Indispensible to all poultry raisers.

Pharmacy, Cornor 4th and Chestnut Sts.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

Lyman Wiley visited old friends in town the past week.

C. G. Schmidt returned from Philadelphia last Sunday.

Miss Mary Robinson returned home last Saturday to visit her parents.

Chas. Jones has secured a position in the W. N. Y. & P. office at this place.

Thos. Dougherty, of Gibson, was calling on old friends in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. H. Gross and son returned last Friday evening from visiting friends and relatives at Austin.

Miss Margaret Montgomery and Miss Emma Yonker, who have been visiting at Austin have returned home.

Mrs. Lacey, *nee* Nettie Healy, was delivered of a girl baby yesterday morning, at the residence of her parents in this place.

Don M. Larrabee has returned from the University of Pennsylvania law department, to visit his parents during the summer months.

Mr. John Nyhart, of Beechwood, we are pleased to learn has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to be about again.

H. D. Burlingame and wife entertained Delos Burlingame and Prof. Elmer Burlingame last Sunday, at their home on West Fourth street.

Geo. Pepper and wife, and Mrs. Wm. Knickerbocker and daughter, left this morning for Seneca Lake, N. Y., where they will attend a family reunion and visit old friends.

Andrew Blinzler has been unable to attend the meetings of the liars club the past week, on account of his tumble last Sunday, in which he dislocated his knee The injured member is slowly improving, we are glad to learn and we will no doubt soon see his smiling countenance again.

John J. Hinkle, who is employed in the coinage department of the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, came home to visit his wife and friends for two weeks. Mr. Hinkle is popular with our people and his great kindness to many Emporiumites while in the city of Brotherly Love has added many to his list of true friends. The "Cameron county Farmer" as he is dubbed in Philadelphia, is all right and just as popular with his Philadelphia as with his Emporium friends.

John H. Day, the popular and energetic Fourth street merchant, left last Friday to visit his sister at Schnectady, N. Y. Before returning home he will call on his New York city business friends and incidentally take a view of the famous Brooklyn bridge. In fact he will invade Brooklyn and see some other fellow's sister. He did not take us into his confidence, hence we are unable to say whether he will return home double teamed or not. His friends are wondering and hoping so.

Mr. Bedard and family, of St. Marys, visited in Emporium over Sunday.

Ralph C. Davison, we are informed, has recently secured a position in the Elk Tanning Company's office at Emporium.

Mrs. Geo. Goshoru, of Charleston, W. Va , and Miss Mingle, of New York city, are guests of Mr. Josiah Howard and wife.

Jas. Buckelew, of Renovo, civil engineer of this division of P. & E., was transacting business in Emporium on Tuesday.

Miss Grace A. Walker returned from Ithaca, N. Y., last Tuesday evening, having graduated at Ithaca Conservatory of Music.

Call P. Bastian, of Muncy, was in Emporium on Tuesday, for the purpose, we understand, of filing an application for Principalship of our schools.

C. J. Miller, of Mason Hill, was in Emporium last Saturday shaking hands with his friends, and while here made the printers a very pleasant visit.

Miss Gertrude Gantz, one of Emporium's popular young ladies, returned from a visit among relatives and friends at Buffalo, N. Y. She reports the Pan-American grounds excellent.

Stowe L. Barton, our esteemed friend of the Independent, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left this morning for a visit with relatives at Waterford and Erie.

A. H. Gager, while coming down Walnut street last Friday, fell near the Presbyterian church, sustaining injuries which confined him to the house a few days. We are glad he was not seriously injured.

Miss Agnes McCoy, of Smethport, who assisted the Buffalo Chamber Music Club in Emporium last Tuesday, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gallagher. The young lady is greatly esteemed by her Emporium acquaintances.

Daniel Britton, of Britton Hill, was in Emporium this morning, having recovered from a serious illness. He feels that during his illness he has been greatly neglected by those professing to be Christians. He desires us to thank Mr. John Kelly, of Emporium, for his kindness.

Miss Marion Larrabee has been elected by the DuBois School Board, and has accepted the position, as teacher at that place. Miss Larrabee is one of our most highly talented and esteemed young school teachers, and we guarantee that the DuBois School Board has made no mistake in selecting her.

BRIEF MENTION.

Children's day will be observed at Moore Hill, July 8th. All are welcome.

Master Henry Pott entertained a number of his young friends Wednesday afternoon in honor of his 11th birthday.

Hon. S. S. Towler, Republican member Forest county, died at his home in Marienville, Tuesday morning, June 19th, aged 57 years.

Miss Dorthy Reinole, who is visiting G. M. Pott and family, invited some of her young friends to help celebrate her 14th anniversary on Wednesday.

An ice cream festival will be held at Howards Siding school house, Monday evening, July 2d, proceeds for benefit of the pastor. Your presence solicited.

Children's day was observed last Sunday at Howards Siding. The decorations were the best ever seen at that place and the children did splendid. Great credit is due Mrs. Close, Supt. and all others who assisted in making the day such a grand success.

Wm. Fisher, agent for the Williamsport hospital was in town on Friday and made the PRESS a pleasant call. The management of that popular institution desires to thank C. B. Howard & Company and their employees for their liberal donation during the past year.

The Rhoda Royal Show gave two very pleasing exhibitions here last Friday. Among the features with this aggregation this season are the Eddy family, six in number, all of whom are stars in their line of acrobatic specialties. The sixty-three horse act was the finest ever seen in this town, and proved beyond a doubt that Prof. Barris had a well earned reputation as a horse trainer. The horses were the nicest looking lot of animals that ever visited this place, showing every indication of good care. Madam Royal with her team of Arabian horses were something out of the usual order of trained equines and pleased the audience very much. The Rough Riders were an exciting and interesting feature. The show throughout is a clean and pure exhibition, the employees are polite and courteous and being under the able management of Mr. Tony Richardson it will no doubt remain so.

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.—"A Patriotic Pair" is the title of a beautiful picture which will be given free to every reader of the "Gaeat Philadelphia Sunday Press" next Sunday, July 1. The picture is 20 by 28 inches in size and presents two pretty children equipped for the celebration of the day. It is the work of a famous artist, and cannot fail to please every person. You had better order next "Sunday's Press" at once, so as to be sure to get this picture.

June Brides.

JONES–WILEY.

Yesterday was a red-letter day for June brides in Emporium and society was all agog with excitement. The marriage of Miss Sara A. Wiley to Mr. George Poole Jones, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. S. Wiley, was a large and fashionable gathering in honor of the popular young couple. Promptly at 6:30 the wedding march was heard in the distant parlor, Miss Anna Metzger presided at the piano. The bridal party entered the parlor and took their places in front of a bank of evergreens in the following order: Ushers, Messrs. G. H. Crawford, Maurice Judd, J. W. Kaye, Chas. T. Logan; the groom and his best man Geo. A. Walker, Jr.; Miss Grace McCaslin and Mr. Don M. Larrabee, bride's maid and groomsman; Maid of Honor, Miss Jettie Wiley, sister of the bride; the bride learning on the arm of her brother, Charles Wiley. Rev. Robert McCaslin, pastor of Presbyterian church tied the knot quickly in a pleasant manner in the presence of one hundred and fifty guests. After hearty congratulations and an elaborate wedding supper served on the lawn on the historic banks of the Sinnamahoning, the happy couple departed on mail east for New York and Boston. We regret the lateness of the hour prevents us from doing full justice to this great social event. Miss Wiley is the youngest daughter of the late Judge Wiley and has always been greatly respected by our people. The groom has resided here for some time and is a stockholder and Secretary of the the Keystone Powder Manufacturing Company. Both are popular and have hosts of friends. Their friends remembered Mr. and Mrs. Jones handsomely—the presents being very numerous and valuable.

The out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Scheu, Buffalo; Mr. Loder, New York.

***

WHITE–COYLE.

A pleasant home wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mrs. B. Coyle, on Fifth street, the happy occasion being the marriage of Miss Ella S. to Mr. Edward D. White. The wedding was private, only a few intimate friends of the family being invited. The ceremony was performed in the handsomely decorated parlor, Rev. T. H. Downey officiating. Promptly at 7:30 the bridal party entered the parlor, Miss Birde Taggart presiding at the piano, in the following order: Miss Margery Coyle, sister to bride, and Mr. W. H. Croughn, of Wilkes-Barre, bride's maid and groomsman; Miss Jessie Norris, of Kane, bride's maid, followed by the bride and groom. Father Downey quickly said the fatal words and then commenced an hour's jolly good time. Mrs. Coyle had prepared one of her famous dinners and it is needless to add that it was enjoyed by those present. Mr. and Mrs. White were the recipients of many handsome compliments. The bride, who has resided in Emporium for many years, is a jolly young lady and we believe will make a good wife and helpmate, having received from a kind, good mother all those fine qualities desired in an ideal wife. The groom, Mr. White, who has resided here about one year, is Secretary of the Emporium Furnace Company, and is a gentleman of good address and excellent reputation. We greatly esteem the young couple and extend our best wishes for their future.

Mr. and Mrs. White departed on Erie mail for eastern points to be absent ten days. The following out-of-town guests were present: Mrs. Wm. Hoover, Williamstown, sister to groom; Mr. W. H. Croughn, Wilkes-Barre, cousin to bride; Miss Jessie Norris, of Kane.

***

MOORE–MONTGOMERY.

Yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian parsonage, by Rev. R. McCaslin, Captain Joseph Franklin Moore, of Butler, Pa., and Ada May Montgomery, of Sonora, Pa., were made man and wife. The groom is a Captain in the 16th Regiment, State Malitia, and was with his regiment in the late war with Spain, leaving his school work as Principal of Mt. Lebanon schools, near Pittsburg, to serve his country. Since the close of the war he has returned to his school work. Miss Montgomery has been one of the most popular and successful teachers in the Butler public schools. They are young people of sterling worth. The contracting parties are old and intimate friends of Rev. McCaslin.

***

SHERWOOD–DARRIN.

Miss Mae Darrin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Dorrin, was married at Sterling Run, yesterday morning, to Mr. Mark C. Sherwood, of Coudersport, Rev. M. C. Piper officiating. The bridal party stopped in Emporium last night, guests at the Warner House, and left this morning for Coudersport. The PRESS congratulates the happy couple. F. L. Webster and wife and Miss Shepherd, also of Coudersport, were among the party.

DuBois vs Emporium.

The DuBois and Emporium base ball teams will cross bats at this place tomorrow afternoon, at 3:00 o'clock. It will be a popular game. It is hoped our citizens will all attend and help the boys meet the expenses. If you are not willing to contribute you should not have the cheek to witness the game.

For the next sixty days I will give away one Cabinet mounted on a 10x12 dark green card, with every dozen of my $4.00 cabinets.

W. G. BAIR.

Advertise in the PRESS.

No Paper Next Week.

The PRESS will not be issued next week, in accordance with the time honored custom. All hands have earned a little recreation and we shall give it. The office will be open for the transaction of business, also for job printing.

What Do You Mean?

Sorry we can't write up the pedigree of a delegate-at-large, but as we have an alternate in the person of Hon. S. S. Smith, we wish to say he is not related to Queen Victoria, nor has he any royal blood in his veins, although he hails from Canada, but can fight a political battle and put to flight all the Quay ring and royal blood in Cameron county, and this counts more than all the pretty things said about him —Independent.

What is the political editor of the Independent trying to get through him? The Democrats of Cameron can pull chestnuts from the fire for Guffy et. al. but never in their lives will they be honored as Cameron was by the Republicans of Pennsylvania with *two* delegates-at-large. If you *ever do* you will no doubt be gladly willing to do them the honor of a write up, just as the PRESS would do, no matter what their political affiliations might be. But, gentlemen, you would have to look a long time for men in this county, who are more closely identified with Cameron county. Mr. Green is an able gentleman, a large property owner and tax-payer, while Mr. Barclay, (who was elected an alternate, but acted as delegate in place of Mr. Elverson, of the Inquirer,) is the senior member of the firm of Barclay Bro.'s with an investment in this county of nearly $500,000 and employing hundreds of men. With all his royal blood he is a genuine American citizen and is proud of that fact and proud of his country and its institutions, in fact he served his country in battle and suffered in rebel prison pens that those institutions might live. Both gentlemen have a little fight left yet and no cry of "Quay" or "royal blood" will count this year in Cameron. That old chestnut is dead and the agitators are deader yet. In the light of the recent past it is a little tough for the Independent to brag when they well know they could not elect a single candidate in this county were it not for the help of the Republicans. The "royal blood" and former "Quay blood" will meet you in the future, then a story we will tell.

POINTED COMMENT.

The chances are that the Hon. Ben Tillman knows every bit as much about emperors as he does about armor-plate.

‡ ‡

The Hon. David B. Hill has come to life for platform writing purposes. His production shows that he has not forgotten the art of dodging.

‡ ‡

It is now believed that in his early childhood the Hon. Wm. Sultzer, one of the latter-day Democratic leaders, swallowed a toy bellows.

‡ ‡

Thomas Jefferson was never frightened by the cry of "imperialism." Nor did he ever consort with and encourage the enemies of his country.

‡ ‡

Nothing will so indicate the non-progressiveness of Democracy as a platform pledged in favor of the free registry of foreign (chiefly British) built ships from the Kansas City convention.

‡ ‡

Mr. Bryan has seen fit to reverse himself upon the subject of anti-trust legislation. Possibly he did this in order to be consistent on other questions where he has held dual opinions.

‡ ‡

Public officers who fear the daylight to be obtained in the courts of justice are not to be trusted. The accused Tammany men are seeking the obscurity of the law's technicalities.

‡ ‡

The Democratic fight on the trusts makes a delightful campaign piece to the Democratic sympathy for the Boers. Both are for grand-stand purposes only.

‡ ‡

Mules are not kicking these days. They find they are better appreciated and better treated because they are worth $12 a head more to the farmers this year than they were at the beginning of 1897, before the Republican Administration.

‡ ‡

During President Harrison's term of office, the total customs receipts under the McKinley tariff amounted to $209,445,000 more than the receipts derived from the Wilson bill under President Cleveland. A tariff for revenue only is a misnomer.

‡ ‡

Approximate expenditures on account of our war with Spain, during the years 1898 and 1900 inclusive, amounted to $372,000,000. Taking this sum out of the total expenditures during that period, the surplus of revenue during the first three years of Prssident McKinley's term would have been over $317,000,000.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ALWAYS STRIVING TO IMPROVE. DAY'S BEST GOODS MODERATE PRICES.
EMPORIUM'S
PURE FOOD STORE

If you are seeking information about groceries, here's the place to find it. We think no one can convince you, if you try once, that others can give you as great value. We want to make it to your interest to come to us. Anything that is not right we want you to make known, and depend upon it we will make it satisfactory. We offer

All goods delivered free inside the borough. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Telephone 6, Fourth St. J. H. DAY.

WAR!
CUTTING AND SLASHING OF PRICES.

In order to make our June Sales come up to our May Sales, we have decided to cut prices on our entire stock in EVERY DEPARTMENT from 10 to 15 per cent.

You probably have been in looking over our stock of NEW GOODS, and have seen every article marked in plain figures. Come in now and see this GENERAL CUT. OLD and NEW prices in plain view.

Take advantage of this sale which is boni-fide. This is our way of doing business and you are the gainer. We start the ball rolling and now is your opportunity. Most positive proof—seeing is believing.

BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS.

We have just received another fine line of Go-Carts. They are beauties.

Every baby in this town should ride in a carriage, even if some have to walk a little later on in life. Our line of handsome buggies is most extensive, comprising all the newest and BEST shapes the market affords, with all the LATEST improvements for service and comfort.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS.
HARDWOOD REFRIGERATORS FROM $7.00 UP.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!
FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, - - - - - - - $36.

Remember the place, next door to the
ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.
RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE OMPANY,
BERNARD EGAN, Manager,
EMPORIUM, - - - PA.

Wholesale Prices to Users.
Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.
The Tallest Mercantile Building in the World. Owned and Occupied Exclusively By Us.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago.

A PEERLESS PAIR.

McKinley and Roosevelt are Chosen to Lead Republican Hosts.

Three Harmonious Sessions are Concluded with a Political Love Feast.

Wild Scenes of Enthusiasm Evoked by the Oratory of Famous Spellbinders.

A Platform Adopted that Breathes Patriotism and Wisdom in Every Paragraph — Senator Hanna Is Re-elected Chairman of National Committee.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley in the lapel of his coat, surveyed an imposing spectacle when he called the twelfth republican national convention to order in the Export Exposition building in West Philadelphia yesterday. In the valley below him were crowded the 1,800 delegates and alternates, and stretching away to the four corners of the immense hall were endless vistas of people rising in terraced seats to the walls. He looked into the faces of fully 15,000 men and women. Opposite, in a broad

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

gallery, were massed 100 musicians, their leader a mere pigmy in the distance.

The platform on which he stood jutted out like a huge rock into an ocean of humanity. Below him and flanking the stage was an embankment thronged with the representatives of the press of the country. Above was a riot of flags, bunting, eagles, shields, the whole scheme of the elaborate decorations culminating in a huge portrait of McKinley nestling in the folds of the American flag. About him were the working leaders of his party and behind, among the dignitaries and honored guests of the convention, were white haired men who had been present at the party's birth in this city almost half a century ago.

It was not a riotous convention. There were no wild outbursts of enthusiasm from the frenzied partisans of rival candidates, no entrance of delegations with banners to set the multitudes cheering, no fierce skirmishing and clashing of candidates' managers over rules of procedure and contesting delegations. The chieftain in the coming battle had already been selected by the unanimous voice of the republicans of the country. The man who had stood at the helm of the ship of state for four years was their unbroken choice. The platform was the record of his administration. The only question that remained for the convention to decide was the vice presidency.

An Ovation for Roosevelt.

Chairman Hanna called the convention to order at 12:35.

After the invocation by Rev. J. G. Bolton, of Philadelphia, Senator Hanna called upon the secretary of the national committee to read the call for the convention. When Mr. Dick had finished reading the document Mr. Hanna stepped to the front of the platform and in a clear voice welcomed the visitors and said the national committee made no mistake when it brought the convention to Philadelphia. He alluded to the city as the cradle of liberty and the birthplace of the republican party. This greatly pleased the Quaker City folks and they cheered lustily. He spoke of the hospitality of the city and thanked everybody, including Mayor Ashbridge. Mr. Hanna said it was the most successful convention in the history of any political party. Then he began to touch on the work to be done. He told the delegates that their duty here was one of deliberation. The country, he said, was on the eve of another great national struggle and that the party was forming its battalions under the leadership of that great patriot, William McKinley. Delegates and spectators jumped up and cheered with enthusiasm at the mention of the president. Mr. Hanna waited, smiling, until the applause died away and then continued:

"I was about to order the battalions to march when you interrupted me. In the fight to come, leave everything to the people and follow the motto of the national committee in 1896, 'There is no such word as fail.'"

Hanna was cheered enthusiastically as he concluded, and announced that the national committee presented Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, for temporary chairman. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. The motion carried.

Senator Wolcott's Speech.

Senator Wolcott then came forward and with a pleasant nod of acknowledgment to Senator Hanna, addressed the convention. His speech in part follows:

Since the first party convention in these United States, there was never one gathered together under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us to-day. United, proud of the achievements of the past four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed, with a record spotless and clean, the republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes, it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.

We need "no omen but our country's cause;" yet there is significance in the fact that the convention is assembled in this historic and beautiful city, where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, a century and a quarter ago, promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence.

While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives to-day in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the veldts of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give to the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republican institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent suppression of the rights of the colored man in the south. That spirit will survive in the breasts of patriotic men as long as the nation endures, and the events of the past have taught us that it can find its fair and free and full expression only in the principles and policy of the republican party.

The first and pleasant duty of this great convention is to send a message of affectionate greeting to our leader and our country's president, William McKinley. In all that pertains to our welfare in times of peace, his genius has directed us. He has shown an unerring mastery of the economic problems which confront us, and has guided us out of the slough of financial disaster, impaired credit and commercial stagnation, up to the high and safe ground of national prosperity and financial stability. Never in the memory of this generation has there stood at the head of the government a truer patriot, a wiser or more courageous leader, or a better example of the highest type of American manhood.

Four years ago the republican party at St. Louis named a ticket which commanded the confidence and support of the American people. It bore the names of two eminent Americans, each endeared by years of loyal service to his country and his party, and had Garret Augustus Hobart been spared to us until to-day, the work of this convention would have been limited to a cordial and unanimous indorsement of the leaders of '96.

When Mr. McKinley became president he took the reins of government after four years of democratic administration. For the first time in more than a generation democracy had full sway, with both houses of congress in party accord with the executive. No summary of the unmerciful disasters of those four years can convey an idea of a tithe of the ruin they wrought.

In the four years preceding Mr. Cleveland's administration we had paid 260 millions of the national debt: he added 230 millions to its burdens. He found a tariff act, bearing the name of his successor and our president, fitted to meet the requirements of our necessary expenditures, to furnish the needed protection to our farmers and manufacturers, and to insure the steady and remunerative employment of those who labor. The appalling result of his policy is still fresh in the memory of millions who suffered from it. In four years the country witnessed some 60,000 commercial failures, with liabilities aggregating more than 900 millions of dollars; one hundred and seventy-seven railroads passed into the hands of receivers, more than 170 national banks closed their doors, farm mortgages were foreclosed by thousands throughout the great west, our agricultural exports shrunk in value, nearly one-third of the laboring population of the United States were thrown out of employment and men by thousands walked the highways of the land clamoring for work or food.

When President McKinley was inaugurated the country was in a state more deplorable than had existed for a generation.

The industrial history of the United States for the past four years is the tribute to the wisdom of his judgment.

We passed from a condition of threatened insolvency to one of national solvency. Under the wise provisions of our tariff laws and the encouragement afforded to capital by a renewal of public confidence, trade commenced to revive. The looms were no longer silent and the mills deserted; railway earnings increased, merchants and banks resumed business, labor found employment at fair wages, our exports increased, and the sunshine of hope again illumined the land. There isn't an idle mill in the country to-day. The mortgages on western farms have been paid by the tens of thousands, and our farmers are contented and prosperous.

Whenever a republican administration is in power there is constant talk of trusts. The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days and widening commerce. Democratic administration in this country has universally meant industrial stagnation and commercial depression, when capital seeks a hiding place instead of investment. The republican party has always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessaries of life was unlawful and should be punished, and a commission appointed by the president under the act of congress has made careful investigation and will soon present a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question.

For twelve years the platforms of the republican party have declared in favor of the use of gold and silver as money. The logic of recent events, together with the attempt of the democracy to drag down the question from its international character, to associate it with every vagary of populism and socialism, and to drive this country to an alliance with Mexico and China, as an exclusively silver-using country, has impelled our people to this settlement of this problem, and the recent action of congress has eliminated the danger which its further agitation menaced.

Through the wisdom of a republican administration, we have not only made stable and permanent our financial credit, at home and abroad, are utilizing more silver as money than ever before in our history, but we have left the populistic democracy a dead issue they can never again galvanize into life, and compelled them to seek to create new issues growing out of a war which they were most eager to precipitate.

The coming winter will see enacted into law, legislation which shall revivify and upbuild our ocean merchant marine, and enable us to compete on fair terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods. And above all, we shall pass a law under which we shall build and own a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulations.

During the weeks and months preceding the outbreak of hostilities with Spain the president of the United States stood firmly upon the ground that a peaceful solution could be found. And when that awful occurrence took place in the harbor of Havana, and a hot frenzy of indignation swept over our people, he faced popular clamor and still believed that the wrongs of Cuba could be redressed without an appeal to the arbitrament of war.

The folly of Spain and the indignation of the American people forbade a peaceful solution. Then the president, seconded by a republican congress, before a gun was fired, declared to the world the lofty and unselfish motives that alone actuated the nation.

In August, 1898, a preliminary protocol was executed at Washington, followed by the sessions of the peace commissioners of the United States and Spain, in Paris, commencing in October of that year. Public interest in this country concerning these negotiations was intense.

The Treaty of Paris was ratified by the vote of two-thirds of the senate, and the territory we acquired under it became lawful and legal possessions of the United States. The responsibility for the war rested upon us all; the responsibility for the treaty rests chiefly upon the republican party, and that party avows the wisdom of the treaty and declares it to be the policy of the party to adhere to its terms and to accept the responsibilities it imposed.

We assumed dominion of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

We took to ourselves the little island of Porto Rico because it lay under the shadow of our own shores, and because its continued occupancy by Spain or by any foreign government would be a constant menace to the states.

There has been much discussion during the past few months in respect to the extent of the power of this country to deal with Porto Rico and our other possessions, and it has been frequently contended by the democracy that as soon as we became the owners of any of these islands the constitution of the United States at once extended over them, or in the oratorical but misleading phrase, "The constitution follows the flag." The argument is specious, but it will not bear investigation. The same question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana purchase, and the doctrine then established by congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit, and that the constitution did not of its own force extend over such territory.

We are dealing with Cuba in a spirit not only of fairness but of generosity and of absolute unselfishness, and whenever the inhabitants of that island evince and declare their ability to take over its government and control, that day they shall receive it.

The insurrection against our legitimate authority, which, for the time, impedes our efforts to establish a government for the Filipinos, involves us in a sacrifice of lives and of treasure. The difficulties we encounter in the island of Luzon are many, but the chief inspiration and encouragement of the Tagal insurrection come from the democratic headquarters in the United States. Partisanship has proved stronger than patriotism, even while our soldiers are being murdered by marauding bandits, and if it were not for the hope held out to Aguinaldo by American sympathizers, the insurrection in the Philippines would long ago have ended.

The wise statesmanship of the president and our able secretary of state has brought from the countries of Europe a recognition of our rights to share in the vast commercial advantages which will follow the opening of the Chinese empire to foreign trade, and if counsels of fear do not prevail, this generation will see the American nation girdling half the globe with its flag.

In the readjustment of world-conditions, where we must take our place with the other great nations of the earth, we shall move with caution, but not with fear. We seek only to lift up men to better things, to bless and not to destroy. The fathers of the republic accepted with courage such responsibilities as devolved upon them. The same heavens bend over us, and the same power that shielded them will guard and protect us, for what we seek is to build still more firmly, always upon foundations of probity and of virtue, the glorious edifice of the republic.

Whatever else in the past has suffered change or decay, the republican party, which for forty years has been identified with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history, was never as vital, as virile, and as vigorous as to-day. And the heritage we shall transmit to the new century, to the coming generation and to their children, and to their children's children, shall be a record clean and untarnished, an unquenchable faith in free institutions, an unalterable belief in the patriotism of the people, and an undying love of liberty and of country.

Senator Wolcott's speech was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

The convention then proceeded to its temporary organization, the chairman naming Hon. Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota, as secretary. He also named a number of assistant secretaries, clerks, etc. The chairman then recognized Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, and invited him to the platform. He was loudly cheered as he proceeded to the platform and seconded the nominations of the various officials who had been announced. The nominations were made unanimous.

Sereno Payne, of New York, was recognized. He moved that the convention be governed by the rules of the last convention. Carried.

Sewell, of New Jersey, was recognized. He moved that the roll be called and the chairman announce the names of the men selected to serve on committees.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon at 2:55 o'clock moved that the convention take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Before putting the motion Chairman Wolcott introduced the Rev. Dr. Levy, now white haired and feeble, who delivered the invocation at the first republican convention in this city forty-four years ago to-day. The convention arose and received his blessing.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Philadelphia, June 21.—After the report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted by the convention yesterday, Gov. Roosevelt escorted the permanent chairman, Senator Lodge, to the platform. Senator Lodge spoke in part as follows:

Senator Lodge Sounds a Keynote.

Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that of our monetary and financial system. The republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution, and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done more. We have been better than our promise. Failing to secure, after honest effort, any encouragement for international bimetallism, we have passed a law strengthening the gold standard and planting it more firmly than ever in our financial system, improving our banking laws, buttressing our credit, and refunding the public debt at 2 per cent interest, the loweest rate in the world. It was a great work well done.

SENATOR MARK A. HANNA.
(Chairman of the National Republican Committee.)

But there were still other questions in 1896. We had already thwarted the efforts of the Cleveland administration to throw the Hawaiian islands back to their dethroned queen and to give England a foothold for her cables in the group. We then said we would settle finally the Hawaiian question. We have done so. The traditional American policy has been carried out. The flag of the Union floats today over the crossroads of the Pacific.

We promised to deal with the Cuban question. Again comes the reply, "We have done so." The long agony of the island is over. Cuba is free. But this great work brought with it events and issues which no man had foreseen, for which no party creed had provided a policy.

Was ever a war more justly entered upon, more quickly fought, more fully won, more thorough in its results? Cuba is free. Spain has been driven from the western hemisphere. Fresh glory has come to our arms and crowned our flag. It was the work of the American people, but the republican party was their instrument.

War, however, is ever like the sword of Alexander. It cuts the knots. It is a great solvent and brings many results not to be foreseen. The world forces unchained in war perform in hours the work of years of quiet.

So much for the past. We are proud of it. The living present is ours, the present of prosperity and activity in business, of good wages and quick payments, of labor employed and capital invested, of sunshine in the market place and the stir of abounding life in the workshop and on the farm. It is with this that we have replaced the depression, the doubts, the dull business, the low wages, the idle labor, the frightened capital, the dark clouds which overhung industry and agriculture in 1896. This is what we would preserve, so far as sound government and wise legislation can do it. This is what we brought to the country four years ago. This is what we offer now. Again we promise that the protective system shall be maintained and that our great industrial interests shall go on their way unshaken by the dire fear of tariff agitation and of changing duties. Again we declare that we will guard the national credit, uphold a sound currency based on gold and keep the wages of the workingman and the enterprise of the man of business free from that most deadly of all evils, a fluctuating standard of value. The deficit which made this great country in a time of profound peace a borrower of money to meet the current expenditures has been replaced by abundant revenue, bringing a surplus, due alike to prosperity and to wise legislation, so ample that we can now safely promise a large reduction of taxation without imperiling our credit or risking a resort to loans.

We are prepared to take steps to revive and build up our merchant marine and thus put into American pockets the money paid for carrying American freights. Out of the abundant resources which our financial legislation has brought us we will build the isthmian canal and lay the cables which will help to turn the current of eastern trade to the Golden Gate. We are on good terms with all nations and mean to remain so, while we promise to insure our peace and safety by maintaining the Monroe doctrine, by ample coast defenses, and by building up a navy which no one can challenge with impunity.

The new problems brought by the war we face with confidence in ourselves, and a still deeper confidence in the American people, who will deal justly and rightly with the islands which have come into their charge. The outcry against our new possessions is as empty as the cant about "militarism" and "imperialism" is devoid of sense and meaning. Regard for a moment those who are loudest in shrieking that the American people are about to enter upon a career of oppression and that the republic is in danger. Have they been in the past the guardians of freedom? Is safety for liberty now to be found most surely in the party which was the defender of domestic slavery? Is true freedom to be secured by the ascendancy of the party which beneath our very eyes seeks to establish through infamous laws the despotic rule of a small and unscrupulous band of usurpers in Kentucky, who trample there not upon the rights of the black men only, but of the whites, and which seeks to extend the same system to North Carolina and Missouri? Has it come suddenly to pass that the democratic party which to-day aims whenever it acquires power to continue in office by crushing out honest elections and popular rule—has it, indeed, come to pass, I say, that that party is the chosen protector of liberty? If it were so the outlook would be black indeed. No! The party of Lincoln may best be trusted now, as in the past, to be true, even as he was true, to the rights of man and to human freedom, whether within the borders of the United States or in the islands which have come beneath our flag. The liberators may be trusted to watch over the liberated. We who freed Cuba will keep the pledge we made to her and will guide her along the road to independence and stable government until she is ready to settle her own future by the free expression of her people's will. We will be faithful to the trust imposed upon us, and if among those to whom this great work is confided in Cuba, or elsewhere, wrongdoers shall be found—men not only bad in morals but dead to their duty as Americans and false to the honor of our name—we will punish these basest of criminals to the extent of the law.

For the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico the political problem has been solved, and by republican legislation they have been given self-government, and are peaceful and prosperous under the rule of the United States.

In the Philippines we were met by rebellion, fomented by a self-seeking adventurer and usurper. The duty of the president was to repress that rebellion, to see to it that the authority of the United States, as rightful and as righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and obeyed. That harsh and painful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort to gentle measures wherever possible, unyielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. Unlike the opponents of expansion, we do not regard the soldiers of Otis and Lawton and MacArthur "as enemy's camp." In our eyes they are the soldiers of the United States, they are our army, and we believe in them and will sustain them.

The restoration of peace and order now so nearly reached in the Philippines shall be completed. Civil government shall be established, and the people advanced as rapidly as possible along the road to entire freedom and to self-government under our flag. We do not mean that the Philippines shall come without our tariff system or become part of our body politic. We do mean that they shall, under our teaching, learn to govern themselves and remain under our flag with the largest possible measure of home rule. We make no hypocritical pretense of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the welfare of these people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others.

We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and legislation we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and to open new markets. Greatest of all markets is China. Our trade there is growing by leaps and bounds. Manila, the prize of war, gives us inestimable advantages in developing that trade. It is the cornerstone of our eastern policy, and the brilliant diplomacy of John Hay in securing from all nations a guarantee of our treaty rights and of the open door in China rests upon it. We ask the American people whether they will throw away these new markets and widening opportunities for trade and commerce by putting in power the democratic party, who seek under cover of a newly discovered affection for the rights of man to give up these islands in the east and make Dewey's victory fruitless.

It is on these facts that we shall ask for the support of the American people. What we have done is known, and about what we intend to do there is neither secrecy nor deception. What we promise we will perform. Our old policies are here alive, successful and full of vigor. Our new policies have been begun and for them we ask support. When the clouds of impending civil war hung dark over the country in 1861 we took up the great task then laid upon us and never flinched until we had carried it through

SENATOR WOLCOTT.
(Temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention.)

to victory. Now, at the dawn of a new century, with new policies and new opportunities opening before us, in the bright sunshine of prosperity we again ask the American people to entrust us with their future. We have profound faith in the people. We do not distruct their capacity of meeting the new responsibilities even as they met the old, and we shall await with confidence, under the leadership of William McKinley, the verdict of November.

Senator Lodge's address was received with long continued applause.

The Platform.

Following is the full text of the platform adopted:

The republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a republican chief magistrate and a republican congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden and its labor distressed and unemployed. The democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

The people by great majorities issued to the republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 107 years from 1790 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only $285,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094.

And while the American people, sustained by this republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, there has been conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors, and to the skill and foresight of republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "A new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

In asking the American people to indorse this republican record and to renew their commission to the republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in democratic principles and no less in the general incapacity of the democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity when democratic success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of democratic blunders and failures.

SENATOR LODGE.
(Permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention.)

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying trade is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

The nation owes a profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and should be liberally administered and preference should be given, wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service, to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

We commend the policy of the republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution to

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or the construction, ownership,
and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the eastern and western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of an European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoar group and the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won an undoubted approval. Nothing was easier than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the western Indies. This course created our responsibility, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority did no less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereignty was extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government will be assured. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the consideration and approving judgment of the American people.

Veterans of '56 Appear.

The most striking incident of the day was the appearance on the stage of 15 survivors of the original convention held in this city in 1856. All the stirring memories of the exciting days when the country was on the verge of the great conflict over slavery welled up as those old lovers of liberty faced a new generation bearing in their hands the faded flag of a generation that has passed into history. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, was the only one of the 15 who still holds a prominent place upon the stage of the present. The cheer that went up at sight of them shook the building.

Two historic gavels, one from the tree under which Garfield won his star at the battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky, another made from the wood of the old capitol at Providence, Rhode Islands, and adorned with bronze from the hull of America's cup defender, Columbia, were presented to the convention during the day.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Philadelphia, June 22.—Chairman Lodge rapped the convention to order at 10:35 o'clock yesterday and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience standing.

After prayer by Archbishop Ryan, Chairman Lodge said the unfinished business of yesterday was in order, and he recognized Senator Quay. The unfinished business was the adoption of rules 1 and 2, relating to representation in the convention.

Senator Quay was loudly applauded. He arose and withdrew his resolution of yesterday, which would reduce the representation of the southern states. At this the convention broke into a cheer. The two rules held over which maintain the present representation were then adopted without opposition.

"The next business before the convention is the nomination of candidates for president of the United States," said Chairman Lodge.

Up jumped the delegates to a man and shouts for McKinley rang out from every corner of the hall.

"Call the roll of states," said the chairman, and the applause subsided.

"Alabama," called the reading clerk.

P. D. Barker, chairman of the Alabama delegation, was already standing in his chair.

"Mr. Chairman, Alabama yields to Ohio," said Mr. Barker.

Instantly the convention broke into louder cheers.

"Alabama yields to Ohio and the chair recognizes Senator Foraker," said Chairman Lodge.

Senator Foraker was stading in the main aisle and as he advanced to the platform the delegates and spectators again jumped and shook the building with their cheers.

Senator Foraker held the attention of the audience throughout his speech nominating President McKinley, which is in part as follows:

Senator Foraker's Speech.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, Alabama yields to Ohio, and I thank her, but Alabama has yielded by reason of a fact that would seem unimportant and superfluous, for she has yielded because our candidate has in fact already been nominated.

He was named by Senator Wolcott in his able speech of Tuesday. He was nominated by Senator Lodge in his address of yesterday and by the senator from Indiana, when he read the platform and not only has he been nominated by them, but by the whole American people.

From one end of our land to the other one man is thought of for the honor that we are here to confer. He is the first choice of every man who wishes for republican success next fall, so it is not necessary for me or anyone else to speak for him. He had already spoken for himself and to all the world. He has a record replete with brilliant achievements. One that speaks at once his promises for the future and one that is his highest eulogy. It constitutes an example of triumphant success in the discharge of public duty. Four years ago we confided to him a most sacred trust.

Behold what results when our industries were prostrated! He quickened them with a new life and brought to our country unprecedented prosperity. When everywhere in this great land labor was idle, to-day everywhere in this great land our laboring men have employment. When we chose him then he found the mills and mines of this great country closed everwhere. To-day they are open, and while we are deliberating we are sending products to every corner of the world in a great commercial conquest. Under his guidance, our national currency has been placed above reproach. The wild cry of 16 to 1, that we heard four years ago, has been put to sleep alongside the lost cause and other democratic heresies.

He has advanced our interests in every land. But at all this we are not surprised. We anticipated it all four years ago. We knew he was wise, patient, faithful and devoted to his country, and that the triumphs of peace would be his, but we little knew that he would be called on to win for his country the triumphs of war.

The emergency of war came in spite of all he could do to avoid it, and it came to find the country unprepared, but it found him equal to all its requirements. In all American history there is no chapter that chronicles achievements more brilliant than our recent victory on land and sea by which in a hundred days we drove Spain from the western hemisphere and girdled the earth with our acquisitions and filled the world with the splendor of our power.

Our name has a new significance. It means liberty for long-suffering Cuba, education, enlightenment, and the blessings of self-government for the millions of Porto Rico and the Philippines. What has been so generously done for us we will do for them. We have so declared in the platform we have adopted, and where is there a fitter place to declare it?

The speaker then dwelt briefly on the part taken by Philadelphia in the history of the nation. He spoke of its historic traditions and memories.

In conclusion, Senator Foraker said:

We could not turn back now if we would, and we would not if we could. We are on trial before the world, and we must meet our responsibilities or ignominiously fail before the eyes of all the world. So we must choose for our candidates the men best fitted for the discharge of our duties. In all the nation there is no man so fitted as the great leader who has conducted the affairs of the last four trying years.

He has courage and experience. He has a stainless reputation and a blameless life that endeared him to his country and won him the love and respect of the whole people. He is an ideal man. He is an ideal candidate. For all these considerations, not alone in behalf of Ohio, but in behalf of every state in the Union and of the republicans everywhere, I nominate William McKinley.

Foraker concluded at 11:13 o'clock, and the entire audience arose and began to cheer for President McKinley. The band played lively airs and the California delegation jumped up waving their red, blue and white pampas grass hats.

Senator Hanna, his face wreathed in smiles, advanced to the front of the platform. He had a long bunch of pamphlets and began waving it. This started such a demonstration as rarely happens in any convention.

The applause became a deafening roar. Minute after minute went by and that roar grew louder and louder. No distinctive sound was audible save the steady thump of the big drums. The delegates formed in the main aisle with their standards and marched with a quick step to the platform.

They hugged Senators Hanna, Foraker and Lodge.

They swept over tables and chairs; they broke down railings and carried everything before them in one great, irresistible human wave.

Hats were crushed, coats torn and standards broken, but over it all was the roar, strong and steady, of 15,000 men cheering for the next president of the United States.

Then the delegates broke into song. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was taken up by the bands and audience and the great volume of sound, deep and rythmical, rose above the cheering. The demonstration went on for 15 minutes without abatement. Then the delegates marched back to their places on the floor.

At 11:30 Chairman Lodge recognized Gov. Roosevelt, of New York. As the governor took the platform the applause broke out again.

Gov. Roosevelt waved his hand for silence and said:

Gov. Roosevelt's Address.

Fellow delegates, fellow republicans and Americans: I rise to second the nomination of William McKinley, the president who has had to meet and solve problems more numerous and more important than any other president since the days of mighty Abraham Lincoln, the president under whose administration this country has attained a higher pitch of prosperity at home and honor abroad than ever before in its history. Four years ago the republican party nominated William McKinley as its standard-bearer in a political conflict of graver moment to the nation than any that had taken place since the close of the civil war saw us once more a reunited country. The republican party nominated him, but before the campaign was many days old he had become the candidate not only of all republicans, but of all Americans who were both farsighted enough to see where the true interests of the country lay and clear-minded enough to be keenly sensitive to the taint of dishonor. President McKinley was triumphantly elected on certain distinct pledges, and those pledges have been made more than good. We were then in a condition of industrial paralysis. The capitalist was plunged in ruin and disaster; the wageworker was on the edge of actual want; the success of our opponents would have meant not only immense aggravation of the actual physical distress, but also a stain on the nation's honor so deep that more than one generation would have to pass before it would be effectually wiped out. We promised that if President McKinley were elected not only should the national honor be kept unstained at home and abroad, but that the mill and the workshop should open, the farmer have a market for his goods, the merchant for his wares and that the wageworker should prosper as never before.

Well, we kept our word. The opportuity has been given, and it has been seized by American energy, thrift and business enterprise. As a result we have prospered as never before, and we are now prospering to a degree that would have seemed incredible four yeas ago, when the clouds of menace to our industrial well-being hung black above the land.

We stand on the threshold of a new century big with the fate of the great nations of the earth. We challenge the proud privilege of doing the work that Providence allots us, and we face the coming years high of heart and resolute of faith that to our people is given the right to win such honor and renown as have never yet been granted to the peoples of mankind.

Gov. Roosevelt concluded his speech at 11:50 o'clock and there was another great outburst of applause led by the delegates on the floor. Those who had grown hoarse from shouting stamped with their feet.

When order was restored the chair recognized Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who took the platform to second the nomination of the president. Senator Thurston spoke in a strong, clear voice and received close attention. He aroused the wildest enthusiasm when he said:

There are voices to-day more powerful and eloquent than those of men sounding the nomination of William McKinley. They come from the forests and the farm, the mountain and the valley, the north, the south, the east and the west. They are voices of happy, honest, gladdened hearts of bustling, toiling and striving, earnest prosperous millions, of re-established business, re-employed labor, reopened factories, renewed national credit and faith.

Senator Thurston concluded at 12 o'clock, and J. W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, followed.

Mr. Yerkes occupied ten minutes and then the delegates began to demand a vote. Chairman Lodge called for order and recognized Mr. Knight, of California.

Mr. Knight concluded his speech at 12:25 o'clock and was followed by Gov. Mount, of Indiana. At 12:49 Chairman Lodge ordered a call of the roll of states for balloting for president. He asked that order be preserved because the business was solemn and important.

"Alabama has 22 votes," said the clerk. "Alabama casts 22 votes for William McKinley," replied Chairman Barker of the delegation.

"Arkansas has 16 votes," the clerk went on.

"All for McKinley," responded Judge McClure, the chairman.

So it went on down the line of states without a moment's delay beyond the applause that greeted the naming of prominent states.

The roll call was concluded at 12.45, Hawaii casting the last two votes for McKinley.

A minute later Chairman Lodge announced there have been cast 926 votes, all for William McKinley, "and I announce his unanimous nomination for president."

The band struck up "The Battle Cry of Freedom," the delegates joining in the chorus and there was an outburst of applause.

Then an immense imitation elephant walked majestically down the center aisle, causing much amusement. Order was soon restored, because everyone was eager for the nomination of Reesevelt to begin.

Chairman Lodge appealed for quiet. He said it would be impossible to go on without order in the galleries.

At 12:55 he ordered the clerk to call the roll of states for vice president.

"Alabama," called the clerk.

"Alabama yields to Iowa," replied Chairman Barker of this delegation.

"The chair recognizes Col. Young, of Iowa," said Chairman Lodge.

Col. Young in an eloquent speech nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

The New York delegates were the first to jump up and begin the cheering. The two bands in the hall struck up "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and thousands began to sing it.

The delegations led by those of the western states took up their standards and marched in line by the New Yorkers, most of them taking advantage of the opportunity to shake hands with Gov. Roosevelt, who still occupied his seat with the delegation.

The delegates were very much in earnest, and they kept cheering for Roosevelt for nearly ten minutes before Chairman Long made any attempt to restore order. When quiet was restored the chair recognized Mr. Murray, of Massachusetts, to second the nomination.

"Make it short, Murray," said Senator Lodge, as the speaker took the platform.

Mr. Murray did make it short, which the audience appreciated, and his speech set the enthusiasm ablaze.

"Are there any other nominations?" asked Chairman Lodge, at 1:20 o'clock.

"No, no," roared the delegates, but the chair recognized J. M. Ashton, of Washington.

When Mr. Ashton concluded there were loud calls for Depew. He yielded to the demand and went forward to the platform amid a storm of cheering. The senator waited for quiet before he began to talk. He started out by saying he was not on the programme, and then announced that the New York delegation came here for Roosevelt for vice president. He said some nice things about Timothy L. Woodruff and the convention applauded the Brooklyn man liberally.

Roosevelt was nominated by acclamation at 1:45 p. m., receiving 925 votes.

When New York was called, 71 votes were cast for Roosevelt, one not voting. Roosevelt did not vote.

Convention adjourned at 2:1? sine die.

Hanna is Re-elected.

The national committee assembled in the rooms back of the hall immediately after adjournment and Senator Hanna was nominated and re-elected chairman for the next four years. In accepting the nomination he made a short speech in which he thanked the old members of the committee for the way in which they had stood by him in the campaign of 1896.

George Wiswell, of Milwaukee, was unanimously elected sergeant-of-arms of the national committee for four years, in place of H. L. Swords, of New York, resigned.

Col. Dick, of Ohio, was elected temporary secretary. Chairman Hanna was authorized to select from the members of the national committee an executive campaign committee and the committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

LITTLE, BUT OH, MY!

How a Low-Sized Lawyer Impressed a Timid Servant with His Importance.

The following story is attributed to Senator Vest, says the Chicago Tribune:

"Before the war there was a lawyer in Indepedence, Mo., who was the counterpart in appearance of the pictures of Pickwick. He was as fussy in his manner as a hen with a brood of ducks. One day he nearly broke in the door of a residence by his vigorous use of the knocker. The disturbance was answered by a darky, who was frightened out of his boots as he opened the door. 'Where's your master?' thundered the lawyer, and before the darky could answer the lawyer repeated his question. Then the darky replied that he was not in.

"'I suppose not,' thundered the lawyer again. 'Well, mind you, now, mind you, when he comes you tell him I want to see him—want to see him at once. Understand? Tell him J. Brown Hovey, attorney at law, wants to see him at once, at once.'

"With that Mr. Hovey turned and disappeared in a flutter. When the master came he asked his servant if anyone had called. The darky was still in his fright, and with his teeth chattering he replied:

"'Yes, sah, dar was a leetle, funny-looking mane come, an' he said dat I was to tell you dat Brown J. Hovey, de eternal Lord, want ter see you right away.'"

The Parson's Revenge.

It had been the custom of an Atchison man all his life to time his preacher at church, and when the preacher had talked 30 minutes the Atchison man thought it long enough and got up and walked out. He died recently, and the preacher took advantage of the fact that the knocker of his sermons couldn't get away, and preached a runeral sermon lasting an hour and 15 minutes.—Atchison Globe.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Meaning Dudes.

Evangeline—Have you become acquainted with many of the young men in our social circle?

Angelina—Oh, yes; I know a "thing" or two.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An Illustration.

An Irishman was telling me that Irishmen are creatures of impulse. "An Irishman would kill a man in one minute," he said, "and be afther standing him a dhrink the next."—London Pick-Me-Up.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

"Did he prove to be a strong candidate?" "No, the second assessment broke him."—Detroit Journal.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

In the game of matrimony every man should take the hand of a good woman.—Chicago Daily News.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

When most men cast their bread upon the waters, they have a large dipnet ready.—The Criterion.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 22.

Flour—Market dull.
Wheat—No. 2 red 90c.
Corn—No. 2 at 47¼c.
Oats—No. 2 white 31c.
Butter—Creamery extras 16@19c.
Cheese—Large white 9¾c.
Beeves—Steers $4.40@5.70. Veals $4.50@6.65.
Sheep—Lower at $3.25@4.75, lambs $5.50@7.50.
Hogs—Mixed western $5.60.

Cleveland, June 23.—Flour—Winter wheat, patents, $4.60@4.80.
Wheat—No. 2 red 84c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow 46c.
Oats—No. 2 white 30c.
Butter—Best creamery 20½c.
Cheese—York state 10c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh 12@12½c.
Potatoes—Best new 55@60c.
Cattle—Choice steers $4.90@5.10, fair $4.40@4.65, calves $6.00@6.75.
Sheep—Choice $4.50@4.75, fair $4.00@4.40, best lambs $5.00@5.50.
Hogs—Yorkers $5.20, pigs $5.15.

Toledo, June 23.—Wheat—Spot 87c.
Corn—No. 2 cash 43¼c.
Oats—No. 2 cash 25c.

East Buffalo, June 23.—Cattle—Prime $5.75@5.85.
Hogs—Yorkers $5.40@5.50.
Sheep—Lambs $6.75, good wethers $4.50@4.80.

East Liberty, June 23.—Cattle—Best steers $5.70, common $4.55@4.70.
Hogs—Best Yorkers $5.45.
Sheep—Good lambs $5.00@5.50, prime wethers $4.60@4.70.

Cincinnati, June 23.—Hogs—Active at $4.60@5.30.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK.

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

Labor Saving Dessert.

Dissolve in hot water contents of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon, set away in a cool place until wanted and you will have the most brilliant, pleasing jelly. The flavors are: lemon, orange, strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry and peach, or if a delicious wine or coffee jelly is desired, get "calfsfoot" Jellycon. Your grocer sells it.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 35 S. California Ave., Chicago.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes for tired, aching feet, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample Free to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

A Sermon in Brief.

A man met a bull in a field. "I'll toss you to see who stays," said the bull. He tossed, and the man lost.

The moral is, that it is never safe to indulge in games of chance, especially when all the odds are against you.—Philadelphia North American.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

"Their married life seems to be perfectly happy." "Yes. He told her his mother never made anything fit to eat."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Remedy Equals Peruna, So the Women All Say.

Miss Susan Wymar.

Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief in Pe-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Pe-ru-na has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergencies peculiar to women caused by pelvic catarrh.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book for women only.

A. N. K.—C 1818

Use Certain Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
Bears The Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

If you will buy three
Old Virginia Cheroots
and smoke them to-day you will get the greatest amount of comfort and satisfaction that 5 cents will buy in a smoke, and get it three times over! You haven't any idea how good they are and cannot have until you try them. Try three to-day instead of a 5c. cigar.
Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents. 3

WALTHAM WATCHES
Over twenty-five years ago the American Waltham Watch Company stated that "350,000 Waltham Watches are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people." To-day EIGHT MILLION Waltham Watches are in use throughout the civilized world.
Waltham Watches are for sale by all retail jewelers.

CHEAP NEWS INK Makes a Paper LOOK THE PART
A news ink that IS CHEAP is manufactured by
The Queen City Printing Ink Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Who have had 40 years' experience in making NEWS INK
TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS
Such as, the Speed of the Press—the Texture of the Paper—the Temperature of the Press Room, etc. It goes FARTHER—ADDS to the look of a paper—and IS CHEAP or at least ECONOMICAL, which is THE TEST for the word CHEAP.
This is printed with THAT ink.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.
In effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Train 12 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M, Baltimore, 2:30 A. M. Washington, 4:05 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 42 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.44 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Buffalo to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M. — Train 61, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:45 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p.m., daily, arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie week days and from Philadelphia and Washington to Buffalo, daily. Passenger coaches, Philadelphia to Erie, week days; Washington to Buffalo, daily; On Sundays this train arrives at Emporium, 5:13 A. M.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a.m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.23 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Stations.	NORTHWARD P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 05
.....	9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 00	10 12
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 25	9 40
.....	11 08	5 52	...St. Marys...	.....	2 41	9 05
3 25	11 12	6 00	.....Kane.....	12 20	3 05	8 25
3 43	11 31	6 22	....Wilcox....	11 58	2 45	8 05
3 56	11 46	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	11 55	2 33	7 52
4 15	12 10	7 00	...Ridgway,....	9 35	2 15	7 30
4 22	12 17	7 07	..Island Run...	9 28	2 08	7 23
4 27	.....	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	2 03	
4 35	12 30	7 21	...Croyland....	9 15	1 54	7 09
4 39	12 33	7 25	..Shorts Mills..	9 11	1 51	7 05
4 42	12 36	7 28	...Blue Rock...	9 07	1 47	7 01
4 46	12 40	7 33	....Carrier....	9 02	1 43	6 57
4 56	12 50	7 43	.Brockwayville.	8 53	1 33	6 47
4 59	12 54	7 47	..Lanes Mills..	8 47	1 28	6 43
		7 51	McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 07	1 03	7 54	.Harveys Run..	8 39	1 19	6 35
5 15	1 10	8 03	..Falls Creek...	8 35	1 15	6 30
5 30	1 25	8 10	....DuBois.....	8 25	1 10	6 10
5 17	1 20	8 25	..Falls Creek...	7 01	11 00	6 30
5 31	1 32	8 38	.Reynoldsville..	6 47	1 00	6 14
6 02	1 59	9 05	...Brookville...	6 10	12 33	5 37
6 48	2 28	9 45	New Bethlehem	.....	11 58	4 49
7 28	3 15	10 20	....Red Bank....	.....	11 23	4 05
9 55	5 30	12 40	....Pittsburg...	.....	9 10	1 40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:25 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:40 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10 P. M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	2 P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,		*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 33
Mina,		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,		○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport,	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.	.....	.....	6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,		.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymond's,		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,		.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,		.....	.....	.....	1 45
Newfield Junction,		.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,		.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1 A. M.	5 P. M.	3 A. M.	
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,		*7 41	*2 33	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,		.....	*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's,		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	P. M.
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	1 20	
Hammonds,		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,		*8 46	*6 05	*1 27	.....
Mina,		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,		○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,		9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with N.Y.C. & H.R.R. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Jan. 1, 1900, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

8:48 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

2:02 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

4:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

9:12. A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fa t Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

6:12 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and N.Y.C. & H.R. R., (Penna. Division) at twenty ($20) dollars.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N.Y.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that they must not dump refuse matter or rubbish on or along the highways of Shippen township.

BY ORDER OF SUPERVISORS.
Shippen, Pa., June 16, 1900. 17-3t

NOTICE,

THE Shippen School Board will receive bids at at their next regular meeting, July 7th, 1900, at 1 p. m., for the furnishing of wood and coal to be delivered at the several school buildings in the district on or before the first day of September, 1900. Quantity and quality to be fixed by Board at the letting. Hard coal for the new school house near F. X. Blumle's, will be required.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

F. X. BLUMLE, President.
N. A. OSTRUM, Secritary.

Register's Notice.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF CAMERON, } ss:

NOTICE is hereby given that B. W. Green, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Duncan S. McDonald, late of the Borough of Emporium, deceased, has filed his second partial account of his administration of said estate and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, at July Term, next for confirmation *ni si*.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Register.

Register's Office, Emporium, Pa., June 4th, 1900. 15-4t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ELIAS PETERS, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elias Peters, late of Shippen township, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to William L. Thomas, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM L. THOMAS, Administrator.

GREEN & SHAFFER, Solicitors.
Emporium, Pa., June 25th, 1900.—n18-6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of ANNA M. MATTESON, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Anna M. Matteson, late of Shippen Township, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to H. C. Olmsted and Charles Seger, residing in the Borough of Emporium, County and State aforesaid, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

H. C. OLMSTED,
CHARLES SEGER.
Executors.

GREEN & SHAFFER,
Solicitors for Executors.
Emporium, Pa., May 22nd, 1900.—n13-6t.

CHARTER NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, A. D., 1900, by Joseph Kaye, Geo. J. LaBar, U. A. Palmer, Jos. J. Lingle and D. W. Felt, under the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called KEYSTONE POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the character and object of which is the manufacture of dynamite, gun powder, blasting powder and other explosives of like nature and the apparatus and materials for exploding the same, and for the purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

JOSEPH KAYE,
GEO. J. LABAR,
U. A. PALMER,
JOS. J. LINGLE,
D. W. FELT.

17-4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER President Judge and the Hons. JOHN MCDONALD and J.C. BONHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron, have issued their precept bearing date the 28th day of April A. D., 1900, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 2nd day of July, 1900, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., June 12, 1900, and in the 124th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

...always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and ...ed metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. ...e no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, ...send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

49-26t e o w

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat. Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for $5
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

UP TO DATE
BOOK COMMERCIAL PRINTING AND JOB
AT THIS OFFICE.

Beechwood.

Plenty of work and good wages these days.

Mr. John Neihart is rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

Miss Druce Evers is visiting relatives in Elk and McKean counties.

Mr. Bush is rushing his bark job, but complains of the scarcity of men.

Mrs. S. Laird visited her daughter, Mrs. Broner, on Moore Hill, last week.

Mr. David Kirkpatrick is spending a few days at home nursing a lame ankle.

Will J. Leavitt is spending a few days at New Bethlehem, the guest of his wife and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Reid of Mt. Jewett visited relatives here last week, returning home Friday.

With prosperity on every hand it ought to be easy to determine the result of our next election. Still, there are a few persons, of the "old school type," who will persist in talking free trade, free silver, and, eventually, another "free" panic.

The people of Beechwood were shocked, recently, to hear of the death of Mr. Able Andrus, of Canton, Pa. Mr. Andrus formerly made his home with his son, Jacob Andrus of this place He was a man of upright character, honored and respected by all who knew him and the news of his sudden death has called forth expressions of sympathy, for the bereaved ones, from a host of friends.

Sinnemahoning.

G. B. Barclay and wife left on Monday for a two months' visit to the pacific coast.

Mrs. Alex. De Shelter and daughter are visiting friends in McKean county and New York State. They expect to be gone about six weeks.

The new railroad is the all absorbing topic here just now and is an assured fact. The right of way has nearly all been secured and grading is begun all along the line as far down as the Hanes' farm.

A number of fishermen have been whipping the streams quite industriously during the past week in quest of black bass or any other specimen of the finny tribe that may see fit to show up, but the catches have been small thus far as it is yet a little too early for successful bass fishing.

It is reasonably safe to say that no town in the state has more bicycles in proportion to the population than has this little burg, and while most riders have due regard for the rights of pedestrians, there are a few who seem to think that people on foot ought to jump into the river or climb a tree while they ride gracefully by on "the best wheel made."

Pap Blodget and Bro. Beldin took in the National Convention at Philadelphia last week and came home very much disgusted. They imagined the Liars Club, of this place, was entitled to distinguished recognition, but on presenting their credentials as delegates from their famous organization, were kindly but firmly informed that it wasn't that kind of a show, but at Kansas City they could secure a job where their talents would be in demand. Then they tried to work Doc. Corbett in as a "dark horse," failing in this they bought their pockets full of peanuts and took their departure, declaring that "Bill and Teddy might get nominated the best way they could, blamed if we'll help 'em."

JOE.

Would Not Suffer so Again for Fifty Times Its Price.

I awoke last night with a severe pain in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa. This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. june.

There's no knowing what may happen, with the wire to Blagowestchensk down.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure consumption, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough. For sale by L. Taggart, and R. C. Dodson. 34-24

It is too early to say what the Cuban elections indicate as to the sentiment for Bryan.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by L. Taggart, druggist. june

ALL SORTS.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Dogs will soon have their day.

One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Try it. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Cuba is approaching the libre stage.

There are no better pills made than DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Always prompt and certain. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Now the merry mower sings a madrigal.

For burns, injuries, piles and skin diseases use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the original. Counterfeits may be offered. Use only DeWitt's. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

The days will not stand much more stretching.

It has been demonstrated by experience that consumption can be prevented by the early use of One Minute Cough Cure. This is the favorite remedy for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Cures quickly. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

The currant pie is now numbered among current events.

A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and can not eat, and some have none that want it; but we have meat and we can eat,—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure be thanked." This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all stomach disorders. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

China seems to be far from a wide-open country.

The law holds both maker and circulator of a counterfeit equally guilty. The dealer who sells you a dangerous counterfeit of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve risks your life to make a little larger profit. You cannot trust him. DeWitt's is the only genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve, a well known cure for piles and all skin diseases. See that your dealer gives you DeWitt's Salve. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

These boxers are puzzling to the crossroads strategists.

After many intricate experiments, scientists have discovered methods for obtaining all the natural digestants. These have been combined in the proportion found in the human body and united with substances that build up the digestive organs, making a compound called Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and allows all dyspeptics to eat plenty of nourishing food while the stomach troubles are being radically cured by the medicinal agents it contains. It is pleasant to take and will give quick relief. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

The Congressional "Record" continues to merrily discuss the issues.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. I continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a fifty cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. For sale by L. Taggart, druggist. jun

No wonder there are spots on the sun since it never goes into the shade.

Things are occuring every day that would make a prophet famous were he to draw public attention to them.

The success of the prophet is in drawing public attention to a particular event.

A breath of Pine Balsam in every cake.

Harfina SOAP For the Bath.

Whitens and softens the hands, purifies the complexion eradicates pimples, and makes the skin clear and beautiful.

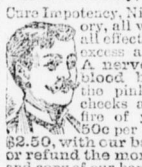
The reason why all are delighted who bathe with this famous soap is because they always find it has healing and refreshing properties not possessed by other soaps, being made from specially medicated vegetable oils and balsams and entirely free from noxious ingredients present in other soap. Its great merit is its absolute power over germs of contagious and skin diseases. Use it freely and be safe from these dangers. It keeps the pores healthy and makes the skin smooth and rosy. It beautifies the skin of infants and children, and is unequalled for cleansing the scalp and making fine silken hair. Always use it for pimples, tan, chafing, rough hands, etc.

25c. Cakes at leading drug shops or 3 cakes, 65c. Mailed on receipt of price by THE LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, New York.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.



60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets (YELLOW LABEL) EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, 34-48ly. Emporium, Pa.

TRY IT

Women suffering from female troubles and weakness, and from irregular or painful menses, ought not to lose hope if doctors cannot help them. Physicians are so busy with other diseases that they do not understand fully the peculiar ailments and the delicate organism of woman. What the sufferer ought to do is to give a fair trial to

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator

which is the true cure provided by Nature for all female troubles. It is the formula of a physician of the highest standing, who devoted his whole life to the study of the distinct ailments peculiar to our mothers, wives and daughters. It is made of soothing, healing, strengthening herbs and vegetables, which have been provided by a kindly Nature to cure irregularity in the menses, Leucorrhœa, Falling of the Womb, Nervousness, Headache and Backache. In fairness to herself and to Bradfield's Female Regulator, every suffering woman ought to give it a trial. A large $1 bottle will do a wonderful amount of good. Sold by druggists.

Send for a nicely illustrated free book on the subject.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CELERY KING NATURE'S CURE

A Cure for Constipation.

I have been troubled with constipation for years. It was ruining my health, my comfort and my complexion, and I am glad to say that Celery King has restored all three, and this after trying many other medicines that were supposed to be good, but which were of no value whatever. I would like to tell every suffering woman what Celery King has done for me.—Nellie Gould, Medina, Ohio.

Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 3

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

GRAND LINE OF NEW PATTERNS IN ALL GRADES OF CARPETINGS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

New Wash Fabrics.

We ask attention to our splendid stock of new wash fabrics, comprising all the choicest materials and novelties from the European manufacturers and from our home markets, including—

32-inch silk zephyr cloth, a half silk fabric in corded and fancy stripes and checks in pinks, blues, reds, heliotrope and black and white, 75c to $1.00 yard

30-inch silk pongee, half silk fabric in stripes and fancy effects for shirts and shirt waists, 50c yard.

32-inch Scotch madras in new plain and corded stripes, all colors, 35c and 40c yard.

32-inch linen ginghams, in stripes and and solid colors, 25c yard.

Great variety of choice, dainty patterns in the real inported Irish dimities, 25c yard.

Matchless assortment of best Scotch ginghams, in staple and fancy stripes and novelty effects, 25c, 35c and 50c yard.

32-inch royal madras, a good cloth, in pretty stripes, fast colors, 20c yard.

Best American dimities, in new and pretty patterns, 15c yard.

40 pieces good Scotch ginghams, in checks plaids and stripes, special value 15c yard, worth 25c.

30-inch cable cords, like pique cloth, small set designs, printed on white and tinted grounds, 12½c yard.

28-inch corded ginghams, in stripes and checks, good colors, 12½c yard.

28 inch extra quality domestic ginghams, in stylish stripes and colors, 10c yard.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,
The American Block.
BUFFALO, N. Y

Cl[illegible] S[illegible]

Frank[illegible].

During the month of MARCH we shall dispose of our stock of

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND NOTIONS.

We are not resorting to a fake sale, but a genuine closing out sale of this department. We shall retire from the sale of this line of gools, in order to devote the space to our rapidly increasing Grocery and Meat business. First come will get the pick.

HUNDREDS OF GREAT BARGAINS.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes less than cost. A $3.00 Shoe for $2.00; $2.50 shoe for $1.60. They must go.

Ladies' Corsets 25% below cost.

Ladies' and Children's Under wear very cheap.

Boys' Knee Pants, a nice line at cost.

Sheeting Muslin, Pillow Cas Muslin, all to go at sacrific prices, to close out the line.

Full line of Ladies and Chil dren's Hosiery.

Thread, Buttons, Braid, Car pet Warp, etc., thrown in as bargains.

A few pieces of Dress Goods and a quantity of notions included in this sale.

We are almost giving away these goods, so determined are we to get them off our hands.

Call and see the bargains.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Remains, as ever, the best in the county and in order to keep with the demand shall continue to carry at all times only the purest and best, at the same time selling at prices fair to all.

PURE STALL FED MEAT

In addition to every variety fresh and salt meats in our pioneer Meat Market, we have great advantage over other dealers, that should count with thoughtful buyers. We are killing our own cattle, wintered and stall fed at our farm, thereby giving our customers only the purest and most wholesome meat. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Farmers should remember that we continue to be the headquarters for Field, Grass and Garden Seeds. Leave your orders early.

We invite our Cameron county patrons to call and see us.

FRANK SHIVES